DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 053 012 SO 001 470

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHOR | Nortman, Dorothy |
| TITLE | Reports on Population/Family Planning. Population and Family Planning Programs: A Factbook. |
| INSTITUTION | Population Council, New York, N.Y. |
| PUB DATE | 71 |
| NOTE | 48p. |
| AVAILABLE FROM | Information Office, The Population Council, 245 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017 |
| EDRS PRICE | EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29 |
| DESCRIPTORS | Contraception, *Demography, Developed Nations, Developing Nations, Economic Development, *Family Planning, National Demography, *National Programs, Population Distribution, Population Growth, *Population Trends, Public Policy, Social Factors, *Statistical Data, Tables (Data) |
| IDENTIFIERS | *Population Education |

ABSTRACT

This third annual "Factbook," containing neither text nor charts, is a supplement rather than an entirely new edition. It consists of 17 tables with new information and a new map of the world showing current government positions of family planning programs and policies. As in earlier editions, the tables are the core of this report. They contain data organized in three major sections: 1) a worldwide overview of information on population, economic development, and governmental positions on family planning for broad geographic regions; 2) demographic, social, and economic characteristics for individual countries in both the developing and developed world; and, 3) national family planning policy and program data, including such information as personnel and funds allocated to services, acceptors, and estimated current users of such services. Data presented in the tables are taken or computed from published and unpublished sources, as specified. In some cases data are estimates based on incomplete information. International comparisons are to be viewed with caution because of differences among the countries in concept, definition, and operation. (Author/JLB)

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Reports on Population/Family Planning

A PUBLICATION OF THE POPULATION COUNCIL, 245 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, U.S.A.

*Number Two (1971 Edition)* *June 1971*

ED053012

# *Population and Family Planning Programs: A Factbook*

*By* DOROTHY NORTMAN, *Staff Associate, Demographic Division, The Population Council*

*THIS is the third annual "Factbook" to be published by the Information Office of the Population Council. (The first appeared in July 1969; the second, a considerably expanded edition, was issued in July 1970.) This third version, containing neither text nor charts, is a supplement rather than an entirely new edition. It consists of 17 tables with new information and a new map of the world showing current government positions on family planning programs and policies. Copies of the 1970 edition, containing text, charts, and explanatory notes, may be requested from the Information Office.*

*As in the earlier editions of the "Factbook," the tables are the core of this report. They contain data organized in three major sections as follows: (i) a worldwide overview of information on population, economic development, and governmental positions on family planning for broad geographical regions (Tables 1–3); (ii) demographic, social, and economic characteristics, for individual countries in both the developing and developed world (Tables 4 and 5); and (iii) national family planning policy and program data, including such information as personnel and funds allocated to services, acceptors, and estimated current users of such services (Tables 6–18).*

*Data presented in the tables are taken or computed from published and unpublished sources, as specified in the tabular footnotes. Despite the attempt to reduce information to comparable categories, international comparisons are to be viewed with caution because of differences among the countries in concept, definition, and operation. In some cases data are estimates based on incomplete information; in all cases they should be used with full awareness of their limitations. Correction, clarification, and amplification of the data are welcome and invited.*

*Andrew Kantner, Research Assistant in the Demographic Division of the Population Council, helped to prepare the revised tables. Sandra Ward, Associate in the Council's Information Office, edited the report and prepared it for publication.*

SP001470

## CONTENTS

### TABLES

1. Population Trends and Vital Statistics for the World, by Development Status and Geographical Region: 1950–1980 — 3
2. Selected Measures of Production and Consumption for the World, by Development Status and Geographical Region: Recent Data — 3
3. Number of Countries and Distribution of the Population in the Major Regions of the Developing World, by Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies: Current Data — 4
4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data — 5
5. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 16 Specified Countries in the Developed World: Recent Data — 14
6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data — 16
7. Personnel and Facilities Specifically Allocated to Family Planning Services, by Type, for 27 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: Current Data — 26
8. Payments to Personnel for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, for 12 Countries with National Family Planning Programs — 30
9. Fees Charged and Monetary Incentives Offered to Acceptors for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service, for 15 Countries with National Family Planning Programs — 32
10. Number of IUD Acceptors, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 12 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966–1970 — 34
11. Number of Acceptors of Oral Contraceptives, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 13 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966–1970 — 35
12. Number of Sterilization Acceptors, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for Six Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1964–1970 — 37
13. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services Offered in National Programs, by Method and Year of Acceptance, for 25 Countries with National Family Planning Programs and for the International Postpartum Family Planning Program: 1964–1970 — 38
15. Estimated Current Users of Family Planning Services, by Method and Source of Supplies and Services, for 20 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: January 1971 — 42
16. Total and Per Capita Funds for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source of Funds, for 18 Countries with National Family Planning Programs — 44
17. Total Funds Allocated to the International Postpartum Family Planning Program, by Geographical Region, 1966–1970 — 47
18. Family Planning, Health, and Total Governmental Budgets, by Year, for 14 Countries with National Family Planning Programs — 47

### FIGURES

9. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies among Developing Countries — 24

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245 Park Avenue
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"Contraceptive Technology: Current and Prospective Methods," Sheldon J. Segal and Christopher Tietze, No. 1, October 1969. (Revision in preparation.)

"Population and Family Planning Programs: A Factbook," Dorothy Nortman, No. 2, Second Edition, July 1970.

"Governmental Policy Statements on Population: An Inventory," United Nations Population Division, No. 3, February 1970.

"Commercial Production and Distribution of Contraceptives," Alfred D. Sollins and Raymond L. Belsky, No. 4, June 1970.

"Voluntary Sterilization: A World View," Harriet B. Presser, No. 5, July 1970.

"Population Growth and Economic Welfare," Warren C. Robinson and David E. Horlacher, No. 6, February 1971.

"Communication in Family Planning," Wilbur Schramm, No. 7, April 1971.

**Studies in Family Planning,** a monthly bulletin, contains articles on a wide range of topics related to population and family planning. Available in French and Spanish, beginning with Volume 1, Number 49, January 1970.

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Callahan, Daniel, *Ethics and Population Limitation*, 1971. 49 pp. ISBN 0-87834-002-5. $3.95

David, Henry P., *Family Planning and Abortion in the Socialist Countries of Central and Eastern Europe*, 1970. 316 pp. ISBN 0-87834-006-8. $3.95

Fawcett, James T., *Psychology and Population*, 1970. 155 pp. ISBN 0-87834-001-7. $3.95

Newman, Sidney H., Mildred B. Beck, and Sarah Lewit (eds.), *Abortion, Obtained and Denied: Research Approaches*, 1971. Approx. 200 pp. ISBN 0-87834-005-X. $4.50

Population Council, *Manual for Surveys of Fertility and Family Planning: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice*, 1970. 427 pp. ISBN 0-87834-009-2. $4.50

Ross, John A., Walter B. Watson, and Robert J. Lapham, *Handbook for Service Statistics in Family Planning Programs*, Third Edition, 1971. Approx. 160 pp. ISBN 0-87834-008-4. $3.95

Simmons, George B., *The Indian Investment in Family Planning*, 1971. 232 pp. ISBN 0-87834-004-1. $4.50

## Table 1. Population Trends and Vital Statistics for the World, by Development Status and Geographical Region: 1950-1980

| Topic | World total | Development status[1] | | Geographical regions | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | More developed | Less developed | Africa | Northern America | Latin America | East Asia | Balance of Asia | Europe | Oceania | U.S.S.R. |
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | **2,517** | 858 | 1,659 | 222 | 166 | 163 | 684 | 697 | 392 | 13 | 180 |
| 1960 | **3,005** | 978 | 2,027 | 278 | 199 | 213 | 794 | 866 | 425 | 16 | 214 |
| 1970 | **3,632** | 1,090 | 2,542 | 344 | 227 | 283 | 930 | 1,126 | 462 | 19 | 243 |
| 1980 (projected)[2] | **4,457** | 1,210 | 3,247 | 455 | 261 | 373 | 1,095 | 1,481 | 497 | 24 | 271 |
| Per cent increase, 1950-1980 | **77** | 41 | 96 | 105 | 57 | 129 | 60 | 112 | 27 | 85 | 50 |
| Current annual rate of population growth[3] | **2.0%** | 1.0% | 2.5% | 2.6% | 1.2% | 2.9% | 1.8% | 2.8% | 0.8% | 2.0% | 1.0% |
| Vital statistics (annual rates per 1,000 population) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | **34** | 18 | 40 | 45 | 19 | 39 | 32–34 | 42 | 18 | 25 | 17 |
| Death rate | **14** | 10 | 15 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 14–16 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 8 |

[1] Development status is based primarily on level of fertility. In general, "more developed" areas comprise Northern America, Europe, and Oceania; "less developed" areas comprise Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Major exceptions are the inclusion of Japan and Israel, geographically in Asia, and of Argentina and Uruguay, geographically in Latin America, in the category "more developed."

[2] Estimates for 1980 are "medium" variant projections given in the second source, with minor adjustments in the regional data to eliminate duplication caused by an estimated 10.6 million immigrants.

[3] Births minus deaths, plus net migration, expressed as a rate per hundred estimated mid-year population.

*Sources:* United Nations *Demographic Yearbook, 1969* (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office), Twenty-first Issue, New York, 1970; United Nations Population Division Working Paper No. 37, 17 December 1970 (mimeo.).

## Table 2. Selected Measures of Production and Consumption for the World, by Development Status and Geographical Region: Recent Data

| Topic | World total | Development status[1] | | Geographical regions | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | More developed | Less developed | Africa | Northern America | Latin America | Asia | Europe | Oceania |
| Population, 1970[2] | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (in millions) | **3,632** | 1,090 | 2,542 | 344 | 227 | 283 | 2,056 | 705 | 19 |
| Per cent distribution | **100** | 30 | 70 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 57 | 20 | 0.5 |
| Per capita gross national product,[3] 1966 (in U. S. dollars)[4] | **777** | 2,273 | 184 | 164 | 3,668 | 415 | 187[5] | 1,656 | 1,758 |
| Per cent change in per capita gross domestic product,[3] 1963 to 1967[6] | **+12** | +17 | +9 | +8[7] | +16 | +9 | +20[8] | +13 | +11 |
| Food supplies, 1966-1967[9] | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily per capita calories | **2,450** | 3,090 | 2,200 | 2,300[10] | 3,160 | 2,630 | 2,060 | 3,040 | 3,240 |
| Daily per capita protein in grams | | | | | | | | | |
| All protein | **67** | 91 | 56 | 60 | 94 | 70 | 53 | 89 | 95 |
| Animal protein | **25** | 53 | 13 | 11 | 67 | 26 | 10 | 45 | 63 |
| Per cent change in food production, from the 1952-1956 average to 1968[11] | | | | | | | | | |
| Aggregate | **+50** | +51 | +48 | +39 | +33 | +47 | +51 | +59[12] | +73 |
| Per capita | **+14** | +28 | +6 | −2 | +7 | 0 | +9 | +38[13] | +29 |
| Per capita energy consumed, 1967 (in kilograms)[14] | **1,648** | 4,713 | 329 | 285 | 9,660 | 784 | 379[15] | 3,508 | 3,627 |

[1] Development status is based primarily on level of fertility. In general, the "more developed" areas comprise Northern America, Europe, and Oceania; the "less developed" comprise Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Major exceptions are the inclusion of Japan and Israel, geographically in Asia, and of Argentina and Uruguay, geographically in Latin America, in the category "more developed."

[2] Data are taken from: United Nations Population Division Working Paper No. 37, 17 December 1970 (mimeo.).

*Footnotes continued on page 4.*

*Table 2, footnotes (continued)*

[3] *Gross domestic product* represents the contribution of each resident producer in a country to the total production of the country. At market prices, it is the market value of the product. However, not all producers are residents of the country, and some residents produce outside the country. When gross domestic product is adjusted for these inward and outward flows of factor income, the result is known as *gross national product* (GNP). For further detail, see definition of terms in any annual issue of United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

[4] These figures are based on data for 124 countries, none with centrally planned economies, distributed by geographical region as follows: Northern America, 2 (plus other small countries and nonsovereign territories); Oceania, 2 (plus some small countries and many nonsovereign territories); Europe, 18, all in Western Europe; Latin America, 25 (plus several nonsovereign countries, including Puerto Rico); Africa, 42; and Asia, 35 (including Turkey). The countries with centrally planned economies are the U.S.S.R., the Eastern European countries, Mainland China, Burma, North Korea, North Vietnam, and some smaller-sized countries. The data are taken or computed from: U. S. Agency for International Development, Statistics and Reports Division, Office of Program and Policy Coordination, *Estimates of Gross National Product: Calendar Year 1966 in Current Market Prices*, Reports Control #137, March 19, 1968.

[5] The figure for Asia, excluding Japan, is $106.

[6] Excluded from the data are countries with centrally planned economies. See footnote 4 above for listing. Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969, Table 4.

[7] Computed by the Population Council as a residual from the published data in the source, which omits the figure for Africa.

[8] The increase for Asia, excluding Japan, is 9 per cent.

[9] One-year average. These figures are based on data for 82 countries, none with centrally planned economies, distributed by geographical region as follows: Northern America, 2; Europe, 20, all in Western Europe; Oceania, 2; Africa, 18; Asia, 21; and Latin America, 19. See footnote 4 above for the listing of countries with centrally planned economies. The data are computed from: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1968*, Rome, 1969, Tables 8B, 8C.

[10] 1961-1963 average.

[11] Figures exclude Mainland China. Data are taken or computed from: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Volume 18, July/August 1969, Tables 1, 2, 3A, 4A.

[12] Weighted average (by population) of a 47 per cent increase for Western Europe and a 76 per cent increase for Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

[13] Weighted average (by population) of a 30 per cent increase for Western Europe and a 48 per cent increase for Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

[14] Fuels other than coal are converted into kilograms of coal equivalent. Data include Mainland China and countries of Eastern Europe. The data are taken or computed from: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969, Table 145.

[15] The figure for Asia, excluding Japan, is 271.

*Source:* See individual footnotes.

## Table 3. Number of Countries and Distribution of the Population in the Major Regions of the Developing World, by Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies: Current Data

| *Governmental position*[1] | *All developing countries*[2] | *Africa* | *Latin America*[3] | *East Asia*[4] | *Balance of Asia*[5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NUMBER OF COUNTRIES** | | | | | |
| **All positions** | **102** | **42** | **23** | **5** | **32** |
| Official antinatalist policy and a family planning program | 24 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| Support of family planning activities but no official policy | 23 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy | 55 | 28 | 5 | 1 | 21 |
| **POPULATION (in millions)** | | | | | |
| **All positions** | **2,542** | **344** | **256** | **820** | **1,122** |
| Official antinatalist policy and a family planning program | 1,838 | 141 | 11 | 786 | 966 |
| Support of family planning activities but no official policy | 213 | 47 | 84 | 4 | 12 |
| Little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy | 491 | 156 | 161 | 30 | 144 |
| **PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION** | | | | | |
| **All positions** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| Official antinatalist policy and a family planning program | 72 | 41 | 4 | 96 | 86 |
| Support of family planning activities but no official policy | 9 | 14 | 33 | 0.1 | 1 |
| Little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy | 19 | 45 | 63 | 4 | 13 |

[1] Governmental positions are based on the latest information available, and population data are estimates for 1971. For a full description of the criteria used to classify governmental positions and the problems encountered, see text and the individual country classifications given in Table 6. The governmental positions of countries not listed in Table 6 are little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy; these countries are so classified here. Also included here are any countries that may incline toward a pronatalist position.

[2] Classification primarily on the basis of level of fertility.

[3] Comprises the Caribbean area and Central and South America, except for Argentina and Uruguay, both of which have low fertility.

[4] Comprises China (Mainland), Hong Kong, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan; excludes Japan, which has low fertility. Population for China (Mainland) based on the United Nations estimate of 740 million. A more likely estimate exceeds 850 million.

[5] Excludes Israel, which has low fertility.

*Source:* Data derived from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1969*, New York, 1970.

## Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data

| Topic | Africa | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Algeria* | *Cameroon* | *Congo (Kinshasa)* | *Dahomey* | *Ethiopia* | *Gambia (The)* | *Ghana* | *Kenya* |
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 13.8 | 5.8 | 17.5 | 2.5 | 25.4 | 0.38 | 9.0 | 10.8 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 18.4 | 6.5 | 22.0 | 3.4 | 30.1 | 0.46 | 12.1 | 13.9 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | 50 | 50 | 43 | 52 | u | 46 | 50 | 50–53 |
| Death rate | 16 | 26 | 20 | 32 | u | 21 | 20 | 17–20 |
| Rate of natural increase | 34 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30–33 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | 47 | u | 40 | 46 | u | u | 45 | 46 |
| 15-64 years | 48 | u | 55 | 50 | u | u | 52 | 49 |
| 65 years and over | 5 | u | 5 | 4 | u | u | 3 | 5 |
| Dependency ratio[5] | 107 | u | 82 | 99 | u | u | 91 | 106 |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | 2.6 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 0.53 | 4.9 | u | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Married[7] | 2.0 | 0.95 | 3.7 | 0.48 | 4.2 | u | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 5 | 12 | 7 | 22 | 19 | 30 | 34 | 20 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | u | u | 22 | 9 | u | u | 23 | 10 |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | 17 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | u | 8 | 6.5 |
| Per cent literate (year: age group)[9] | 1954: 15–19[15] | u | u | u | u | u | u | 1970: 10+ |
| Male | 13.0 | u | u | u | u | u | u | 50 |
| Female | 5.4 | u | u | u | u | u | u | |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | 14 | 20 | 29 | 8 | u | u | 15 | 21 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 39 | 69 | 52 | 20 | 8 | u | 72 | 45 |
| Females, 1965 | 29 | 53 | 34 | 13 | 4 | u | 74 | 32 |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 8.6 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 20.1 | 62.4 | u | 14.1 | 10.6 |
| Midwife[11] | 35.6 | 8.8 | u | 11.4 | u | u | u | 4.6 |
| Nurse[12] | 11.3 | 5.2 | u | 2.8 | 30.6 | u | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2.4 | u | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 218[16] | 109[16] | 96 | 69[16] | 61 | u | 231 | 126 |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 34 | u | 37 | u | u | u | u | 47 |
| 1965 | 21[17] | u | 28[18] | u | 64 | u | u | 38 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | u | u | u | u | 4.8 | u | u | u |
| Per capita | u | u | u | u | 3.0 | u | u | u |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | 60 | u | u | u | 114 | u | u | u |

## Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)

| *Topic* | **Africa** (Continued) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Madagascar* | *Mauritius* | *Morocco* | *Nigeria* | *Rhodesia* | *Senegal* | *South Africa* | *Sudan* |
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 6.8 | 0.83 | 15.5 | 66.4[19] | 5.2 | 4.0 | 20.2 | 15.8 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 8.5 | 1.1 | 21.9 | 90.4 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 26.7 | 19.7 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | 46 | 26 | 50 | 53–57 | 48 | 43 | 46 | 52 |
| Death rate | 25 | 8 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 17 | 21 | 19 |
| Rate of natural increase | 21 | 18 | 33 | 27 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 33 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | 46 | 44 | 47 | 43 | u | 42 | 40 | u |
| 15-64 years | 50 | 52 | 51 | 55 | u | 54 | 56 | u |
| 65 years and over | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | u | 4 | 4 | u |
| Dependency ratio[5] | 102 | 92 | 96 | 83 | u | 86 | 76 | u |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | 1.37 | 0.17 | 3.1 | 12.9 | 0.96 | 0.85 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| Married[7] | 0.92 | 0.15 | 2.7 | 11.0 | 0.82 | 0.73 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 11 | 407 | 32 | 67 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 6 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | u | 44 | 30 | 16 | 18 | u | 47 | u |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | 6 | 17 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 27 | 3 |
| Per cent literate (year: | u | 1962: | 1960: | u | u | 1961: | u | 1956: |
| age group)[9] | u | 20–24 | 20–24 | u | u | 20–24 | u | 10–14 |
| Male | u | 74.6 | 26.6 | u | u | 14.5 | u | 32.9 |
| Female | u | 57.0 | 5.9 | u | u | 1.6 | u | 11.3 |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | 19 | 52 | 12 | 14 | 43 | 6 | 49 | 5 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 41 | 68 | 38 | 25 | 57 | 24 | 71[23] | 14 |
| Females, 1965 | u | 63 | 22 | 19 | u | 17 | 70[23] | u |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 10.5 | 4.2 | 12.1 | 30.0 | 7.6 | 16.7 | 1.9 | 24.6 |
| Midwife[11] | 11.5 | 5.4 | 86.0 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 21.0 | 1.0 | 11.0 |
| Nurse[12] | 3.7 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 3.7 |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 103 | 188 | 172 | 75 | 222 | 195 | 596 | 91 |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | u | 32 | 34 | u | u | u | 17 | 61 |
| 1965 | u | 23 | 32 | u | u | u | 10 | 54 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | u | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.5[20] | 0.1[21, 22] | u | 6.2[22] | 4.5 |
| Per capita | u | −0.6 | 0.7 | 2.5[20] | −2.9[21, 22] | u | 3.8[23] | 1.6 |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | u | 95 | 92 | u | u | u | 127 | 119 |



6

## Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)

| Topic | Africa (Continued) | | | | Latin America | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Tanzania* | *Tunisia* | *Uganda* | *United Arab Republic* | *Barbados* | *Bolivia* | *Brazil* | *Chile* |
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 13.2 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 33.3 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 92.3 | 9.8 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 14.6 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 45.4 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 124.0 | 12.2 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | 47 | 45 | 42 | 45 | 29–32 | 44 | 41–43 | 34–36 |
| Death rate | 22 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 9 | 20 | 10–12 | 11–12 |
| Rate of natural increase | 25 | 28 | 22 | 24 | 20–23 | 24 | 31 | 23 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | u | 41 | u | 43 | 39 | 44 | 43 | 40 |
| 15-64 years | u | 52 | u | 54 | 51 | 53 | 54 | 56 |
| 65 years and over | u | 7 | u | 3 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Dependency ratio[5] | u | 91 | u | 86 | 96 | 90 | 84 | 78 |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 7.0 | 0.05 | 0.96 | 19.5 | 2.0 |
| Married[7] | 2.2 | 0.66 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 0.03 | 0.72 | 14.4 | 1.3 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 13 | 28 | 34 | 31 | 572 | 11 | 10 | 12 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | u | u | u | 38 | 40 | u | 46 | 68 |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | 2 | 16 | u | 28 | 0 | u | 19 | 33 |
| Per cent literate (year: | u | 1956: | u | 1960: | 1946: | 1950: | 1960: | 1960: |
| age group)[9] | u | 10–14 | u | 10–14 | 10–14 | 10–14 | 20–24 | 15–19 |
| Male | u | 37.5 | u | 53 | 98.9 | 33.2 | 69.3 | 90.0 |
| Female | u | 13.9 | u | 39 | 99.2 | 23.7 | 65.0 | 91.2 |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | 9 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 59 | 25 | 30 | 62 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 23 | 64 | 32 | 53 | 79 | 49 | 47 | 77 |
| Females, 1965 | u | 44 | 23 | 39 | 76 | 40 | u | 77 |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 17.8 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 32 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Midwife[11] | 5.8 | u | 4.9 | 2.2 | u | 37 | u | 11.2 |
| Nurse[12] | 1.5 | 5.0 | 9.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 4 | 5.0 | 0.6 |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7[24] | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 67 | 186 | 87 | 186 | 383 | 189 | 273 | 539 |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 62 | u | 67 | 32 | 35[26] | 32 | 29 | 14 |
| 1965 | 54 | 22 | 59 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 30 | 11 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3.9 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 3.5[25] | u | 5.4 | 4.3 | 6.4 |
| Per capita | 2.4 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 0.6[25] | u | 3.9 | 1.2 | 5.2 |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | 93 | 88 | u | 109 | u | u | 118 | 94 |

**Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)**

| Topic | Latin America (Continued) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Colombia* | *Costa Rica* | *Cuba* | *Dominican Republic* | *Ecuador* | *El Salvador* | *Honduras* | *Jamaica* |
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 22.1 | 1.8 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 31.4 | 2.7 | 10.1 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | 41–44 | 35 | 34–36 | 45–48 | 47–50 | 47–49 | 47–50 | 32 |
| Death rate | 12–14 | 8–9 | 9 | 14–16 | 13–15 | 14–16 | 15–17 | 7–8 |
| Rate of natural increase | 32 | 25 | 27 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 30–35 | 26 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | 47 | 48 | 37 | 47 | 48 | 45 | 48 | 45 |
| 15-64 years | 50 | 49 | 58 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 50 | 55 |
| 65 years and over | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Dependency ratio[5] | 99 | 102 | 72 | 101 | 103 | 90 | 101 | 83 |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | 4.5 | 0.35 | 1.5 | 0.90 | 1.3 | 0.73 | 0 55 | 0.47 |
| Married[7] | 2.4 | 0.21 | 1.3 | 0.55 | 0.8 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 17 | 31 | 70 | 80 | 19 | 147 | 22 | 171 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | 52 | 34 | 53 | 30 | 36 | 39 | 23 | 23 |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | 33 | 23 | 30 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| Per cent literate (year: age group)[9] | 1964: 25–34 | 1963: 25–34 | 1953: 15–19 | 1960: 20–24 | 1962: 20–24 | 1961: 20–24 | 1961: 20–24 | 1960: 15–19 |
| Male | 78.1 | 85.2 | 73.4 | 81.1 | 73.9 | 60.8 | 52.6 | 86.3 |
| Female | 74.3 | 84.9 | 81.3 | 75.0 | | 54.2 | 48.5 | 94.5 |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | 30 | 51 | 50 | 39 | 41 | 31 | 22 | 69 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 52 | 81 | 77 | 64 | 67 | 51 | 46 | 75 |
| Females, 1965 | 52 | 80 | 75 | 64 | 64 | 49 | 45 | 75 |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 1.8 |
| Midwife[11] | u | u | u | 39.1 | 166.0 | u | u | 0.6 |
| Nurse[12] | 3.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 14.2 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 313 | 394 | u | 251 | 218 | 261 | 226 | 493 |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 38 | 44 | u | 27 | 39 | 37[17] | 56 | 31 |
| 1965 | 32 | 31 | u | 24 | 35 | 32 | 41 | 12 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4.4 | u | u | 2.7 | 4.3 | u | 4.6 | 4.0[27] |
| Per capita | 1.2 | u | u | −0.8 | 1.1 | u | 1.2 | 2.3[27] |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | 97 | 92 | 79 | 85 | 140 | u | 104 | u |

## Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)

| Topic | Latin America (Continued) | | | | | | | East Asia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Mexico* | *Nicaragua* | *Panama* | *Peru* | *Puerto Rico*[28] | *Trinidad and Tobago* | *Venezuela* | *China (Mainland)* |
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 50.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 13.6 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 10.8 | 750–950 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 71.4 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 18.5 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 15.0 | 950–1,000 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | 44–45 | 47–50 | 37.9 | 44–45 | 26.2 | 37–39 | 46–48 | 36–40 |
| Death rate | 10–11 | 14–16 | 7.3 | 12–14 | 5.5 | 8 | 9–10 | 16–20 |
| Rate of natural increase | 35 | 35 | 30.6 | 31 | 21 | 30 | 37 | 18–21 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | 44 | 48 | 43.7 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 46 | u |
| 15-64 years | 52 | 49 | 52.8 | 53 | 52 | 54 | 51 | u |
| 65 years and over | 4 | 3 | 3.5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | u |
| Dependency ratio[5] | 92 | 105 | 89 | 89 | 92 | 86 | 94 | u |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | 10.3 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 2.7 | 0.66 | 0.20 | 2.1 | 165 |
| Married[7] | 7.2 | 0.3 | 0.21 | 2.1 | 0.41 | 0.16 | 1.2 | u |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 23 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 303 | 198 | 10 | 80 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | 51 | 42 | 46 | 47 | 44 | u | 67 | u |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | 19 | 15 | 32 | 15 | 23 | 15 | 27 | u |
| Per cent literate (year: age group)[9] | 1960: 15–19 | 1963: 20–24 | 1960: 15–19 | 1961: 20–24 | 1960: 15–19 | 1946: 10–14 | 1960: 20–25 | u u |
| Male | 75.4 | 51.4 | 83.2 | 84.1 | 91.8 | 94.0 | 77.3 | u |
| Female | 72.8 | 53.2 | 82.4 | 58.0 | 93.3 | 88.2 | 72.2 | u |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | 40 | 30 | 57 | 46 | 72 | 70 | 41 | 20 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 66 | 48 | 75 | 71 | 97 | 76 | 74 | 58[17] |
| Females, 1965 | 63 | 47 | 75 | 63 | u | u | 74 | u |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 1.2 | u |
| Midwife[11] | u | u | 16.1 | u | 2.4 | u | 8.3 | u |
| Nurse[12] | 5.2 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.3 | u |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | u |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 520 | 339 | 553 | 263 | 1,201 | 701 | 935 | 80 |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 22 | 42 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 7 | 59 |
| 1965 | 17 | 35 | 23 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 48 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 8.1[22] | 10.6[22, 25] | 4.5 | u |
| Per capita | 2.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 6.0[22] | 7.3[22, 25] | 1.0 | u |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | 126 | u | 119 | 93 | u | u | 138 | u |



9

## Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)

| Topic | East Asia (Continued) | | | | Balance of Asia | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Hong Kong*[28] | *Korea (North)* | *Korea (South)* | *Taiwan* | *Afghanistan* | *Burma* | *Cambodia* | *Ceylon* |
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 4.1 | 13.4 | 31.9 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 27.7 | 6.9 | 12.5 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 4.9 | 17.5 | 43.4 | 18.2 | 20.9 | 34.1 | 9.4 | 17.9 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | 21 | u | 32–34 | 27.1 | u | 50 | 50 | 32 |
| Death rate | 5 | u | 9–11 | 4.9 | u | 25 | 25 | 8 |
| Rate of natural increase | 16 | 31 | 23 | 22.2 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 24 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | 41 | u | 42 | 40 | u | u | 44 | 41 |
| 15-64 years | 56 | u | 54 | 57[29] | u | u | 53 | 54 |
| 65 years and over | 3 | u | 4 | 3[29] | u | u | 3 | 5 |
| Dependency ratio[5] | 77 | u | 84 | 74 | u | u | 87 | 84 |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | 0.8 | 2.7 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Married[7] | 0.5 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 3,770 | 108 | 302 | 360 | 25 | 38 | 36 | 179 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | 73 | u | 30 | 57 | u | u | 10 | 19 |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | u | 6 | 23 | 32 | 4 | u | 7 | 5 |
| Per cent literate (year: age group)[9] | 1961: 20–24 | u | 1960: 15–24 | 1968: 15+ | u | 1953: 11–15 | 1962: 20–24 | 1963: 20–24 |
| Male | 94.0 | u | 94.4 | 87 | u | 84.0 | 72.5 | 91.0 |
| Female | 81.1 | u | 85.3 | 65 | u | 62.6 | 16.1 | 77.5 |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | 30 | u | 54 | 47 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 68 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 80 | u | 72 | 77 | 11 | 50 | 49 | 81 |
| Females, 1965 | 77 | u | 67 | 72 | 3 | 45 | 37 | u |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 2.3 | u | 2.5 | 1.4 | 21.4 | 11.9 | 22.5 | 4.2 |
| Midwife[11] | u | u | 5.0 | 2.6 | 147.8 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 51.2 |
| Nurse[12] | 1.1 | u | 3.2 | 2.2 | 32.0 | 11.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 0.3 | u | 1.3 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 313[16] | u | 146 | 238 | 55[16] | 63 | 127 | 140 |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | u | u | 49 | 38 | u | u | u | 58 |
| 1965 | u | u | 39 | 26 | u | u | u | 41 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | u | u | 7.5 | 10.0[22] | u | 4.0[30] | 4.6[30] | 3.3 |
| Per capita | u | u | 4.6 | 6.7[22] | u | 1.9[30] | 1.8[30] | 0.7 |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | u | u | 124 | 110 | 101 | 103 | u | 108 |

## Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)

| Topic | Balance of Asia (Continued) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Iran* | *Iraq* | *Jordan* | *Laos* | *Lebanon* | *Malaysia*[32] |
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 552 | 118 | 28.7 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 10.4 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 687 | 148 | 34.3 | 13.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 12.7 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | 40–50 | 40–45 | 50 | 50 | 47 | 47 | 32–36 | 37 |
| Death rate | 15–20 | 21 | 19 | 25 | 16 | 22 | 10 | 8 |
| Rate of natural increase | 25–30 | 20–25 | 31 | 25 | 31 | 25 | 25 | 30 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | 41 | 42 | 46 | 45 | 46 | u | u | 44 |
| 15-64 years | 56 | 55 | 50 | 50 | 50 | u | u | 53 |
| 65 years and over | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | u | u | 3 |
| Dependency ratio[5] | 79 | 81 | 101 | 100 | 100 | u | u | 87 |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | 116 | 27 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 0.47 | 0.60 | 0.54 | 2.1 |
| Married[7] | 98 | 23 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 0.33 | 0.51 | 0.46 | 1.5 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 156 | 74 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 12 | 248 | 65 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | 18 | 15 | 39 | >50 | 45 | u | u | 30 |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | 8 | 10 | 23 | 39 | 24 | 7 | 33 | 10 |
| Per cent literate (year: age group)[9] | 1961: 15–19 | 1961: 15–19 | 1966: 25–34 | 1957: 10–14 | 1961: 15–19 | u | u | 1957: 15–19 |
| Male | 52.1 | 76.6 | 32.5 | 46.9 | 75.0 | u | u | 82.0 |
| Female | 23.8 | 59.0 | 10.9 | 17.7 | 34.0 | u | u | 54.0 |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | 21 | 27 | 16 | 18 | 27 | 9 | u | 40 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 44 | 47 | 40 | 52 | 68 | 32 | 58 | 59 |
| Females, 1965 | u | u | u | 30 | 55 | u | u | 52 |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 4.8 | 29.5 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 24.6 | 1.4 | 5.3 |
| Midwife[11] | 9.7 | 19.8 | 18.3 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Nurse[12] | 9.6 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 81 | 94 | 287 | 292 | 230 | 59[16] | 295[16] | 283 |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 51 | u | u | 22 | 18[31] | u | 20 | 38[23] |
| 1965 | 48 | 56 | 28 | 21 | 23 | u | 13 | 28 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2.1 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 5.2 | u | u | u | 6.4 |
| Per capita | −0.2 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | u | u | u | 3.2 |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | 97 | 95 | 108 | 94 | u | u | u | 118 |



11

## Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)

| Topic | Balance of Asia (Continued) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Philippines* | *Saudi Arabia* | *Singapore* | *Syria* | *Thailand* | *Turkey* |
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 11.1 | 134 | 38.4 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 35.7 | 35.5 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 14.1 | 189 | 53.7 | 9.4 | 2.4 | 8.9 | 45.5 | 47.4 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | u | 45–50 | 44–50 | u | 22 | u | 40–45 | 40 |
| Death rate | u | 15–20 | 12–16 | u | 5 | u | 10–15 | 15 |
| Rate of natural increase | 20 | 25–30 | 35 | 20 | 17 | 29 | 33 | 25 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | 40 | 48 | 47 | u | 39 | 50 | 46 | 42 |
| 15-64 years | 57 | 49 | 51 | u | 58 | 46 | 52 | 54 |
| 65 years and over | 3 | 3 | 2 | u | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Dependency ratio[5] | 72 | 105 | 98 | u | 73 | 121 | 94 | 85 |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | 2.8 | 25 | 7.8 | 1.4 | 0.46 | 1.23 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| Married[7] | 2.4 | 22 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 0.25 | 0.89 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 75 | 113 | 116 | 3 | 3,568 | 30 | 64 | 42 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | 4 | 14 | 14 | u | 100 | 37 | 14 | 26 |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | 1 | 7 | 11 | u | 100 | 30 | 7 | 12 |
| Per cent literate (year: age group)[9] | 1961: 20–24 | 1960: 15–19 | 1960: 15–19 | u<br>u | u<br>u | 1960: 15–19 | 1960: 15–19 | 1965: 15–19 |
| Male | 20.2 | 37.5 | 84.1 | u | u | 67.1 | 91.0 | 80 |
| Female | 2.4 | 13.4 | 86.4 | u | u | 26.4 | 85.9 | 52 |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | u | 20 | 89 | 2 | 50 | 35 | 44 | 33 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 19 | 27 | 83 | 15 | 84 | 54 | 44 | 54 |
| Females, 1965 | 5 | 15 | 81 | 6 | 78 | 33 | 42 | 44 |
| Population (in thousands) specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 41.4 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 13.0 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 2.8 |
| Midwife[11] | 214.0 | 32.7 | 2.5 | u | 1.0 | 17.2 | 4.8 | 7.3 |
| Nurse[12] | 105.2 | 15.0 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 6.8 |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 7.0 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 94 | 123 | 259 | 227[16] | 797 | 212 | 140 | 315 |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | u | 58 | 42 | u | u | 44 | 50 | 49 |
| 1965 | u | 49 | 33 | u | u | 28 | 33 | 37 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | u | 5.3 | 4.8 | u | u | 7.0 | 7.0 | 5.4 |
| Per capita | u | 3.1 | 1.4 | u | u | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | u | 96 | 105 | u | u | 76 | 118 | 109 |



12

## Table 4. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 67 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Recent Data (Continued)

| Topic | Balance of Asia (Continued) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Vietnam (North)* | *Vietnam (South)* | *Yemen* |
| Population (in millions) | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 21.3 | 18.3 | 5–6 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 40.5 | u | 7.0 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | |
| Birth rate | u | 35–42 | u |
| Death rate | u | 12–15 | u |
| Rate of natural increase | 31 | 26 | u |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | u | u | u |
| 15-64 years | u | u | u |
| 65 years and over | u | u | u |
| Dependency ratio[5] | u | u | u |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | |
| Total[6] | 4.1 | 3.6 | 1.0 |
| Married[7] | 3.5 | 3.1 | 0.85 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 127 | 99 | 26 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | u | u | u |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | u | 10 | u |
| Per cent literate (year: | u | u | u |
| age group)[9] | u | u | u |
| Male | u | u | u |
| Female | u | u | u |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | u | 15 | u |
| Both sexes, 1965 | u | 59 | 5 |
| Females, 1965 | u | 50 | 0.5 |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | |
| Doctor[11] | u | 37.4 | 62.5 |
| Midwife[11] | u | 6.6 | u |
| Nurse[12] | u | 5.8 | u |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | u | 0.6 | 2.4 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | u | 119[22] | 44[17] |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | |
| 1950 | u | 34 | u |
| 1965 | u | 29 | u |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | |
| Total | u | 5.1[22] | u |
| Per capita | u | 2.3 | u |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | u | u | u |

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

< = less than figure shown in table.

> = greater than figure shown in table.

[1] Estimates for 1970 were prepared by the Population Council by projecting corresponding United Nations estimates for 1968 (or 1969, if available) on the basis of current rates of population growth.

[2] United Nations "medium" population projection for 1980; see United Nations, *World Population Prospects As Assessed in 1963*, Population Studies No. 41, New York, 1966. For Hong Kong, Korea, and Singapore, the projection is an unofficial one that takes into account the recent declines in fertility in these countries.

[3] For most countries, rates are from United Nations, *Population and Vital Statistics Report for January 1, 1970*, Statistical Papers Series A, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, New York, 1970. However, for a number of countries some other source has been used. In general an alternate source was used either when the *Population and Vital Statistics Report* did not contain the needed information or when more up-to-date or more reliable data were available directly from the country itself.

[4] The age distributions shown were obtained from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969.

[5] Population in the age groups "under 15 years" and "65 years and over" divided by the population "15-64 years."

[6] Estimates for 1970 were prepared by the Population Council on the basis of estimates of the total population for 1970 (see footnote 1). The age and sex data were obtained from the source mentioned in footnote 4.

[7] Estimates of the number of married females aged 15-44 years were prepared by the Population Council by applying to the 1970 estimate of total women, by 5-year age groups, the proportion married calculated from the data on marital status given in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York 1969. Persons living in consensual unions are classified as married. It appears, however, that in a number of Latin American countries a significant number of consensually married women are reported as being single. As a consequence, the estimates shown here may substantially underestimate the number of women exposed to the risk of pregnancy in these Latin American countries.

[8] United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1967*, New York, 1968.

[9] UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook, 1965*, Paris, 1966. Literacy data come from censuses, the criterion of literacy being the ability both to read and to write. To be useful for family planning programs, literacy proportions have been selected for age groups in the census year that would constitute a focal age group in current programs. This selection of particular age groups that figure prominently in current programs was also a means of dealing with the fact that literacy data are in general about a decade old.

[10] This ratio is based on the total enrolment in the first and second levels of education related to the estimated population 5-19 years old; it is adjusted to correspond to the actual duration of schooling. The ratio may be regarded as a rough indicator of the enrolment status of a given country, but should be used cautiously in international comparisons. For a fuller description, see the original source, UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*, Paris, 1968, p. 72.

[11] United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969.

[12] World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual, 1965*, Vol. III, Geneva, 1969. Some nurses may also be midwives, but the categories as used here are mutually exclusive.

[13] At factor cost. Per capita data relate to 1966 or 1967, unless otherwise specified. United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*, New York, 1968.

[14] Three-year average computed from United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Volume 18, No. 7/8 (July/August) 1969.

[15] Moslem.

[16] 1963.

[17] 1958.

[18] Average 1958-1959.

[19] Based on the United Nations estimate for 1969, which may be high.

[20] Average 1960-1962.

[21] Average 1964-1966.

[22] At market prices (instead of factor cost).

[23] 1960.

[24] 1961.

[25] Average 1960-1961.

[26] 1955.

[27] Average 1961-1963.

[28] Nonsovereign territory.

[29] These data are estimates for 1970 which take into account a decline in the crude birth rate from 32.4 in 1960 to an estimated 22 in 1970. The decline in fertility during this period results in a smaller proportion under age 15 than was found in the 1966 census.

[30] Average 1960-1963.

[31] 1959.

[32] Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

*Source:* See individual footnotes.



13

## Table 5. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 16 Specified Countries in the Developed World: Recent Data

| *Topic* | *Australia* | *Canada* | *France* | *Germany (West)* | *Hungary* | *Italy* | *Japan* | *Netherlands* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 12.4 | 21.3 | 50.7 | 60.5 | 10.3 | 54.6 | 102 | 13.0 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 14.6 | 26 | 56.4 | 62.8 | 10.8 | 57.7 | 113 | 15.4 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 18 |
| Death rate | 9 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| Rate of natural increase | 11 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 8 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | 30 | 34 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 28 |
| 15-64 years | 62 | 58 | 63 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 69 | 62 |
| 65 years and over | 8 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Dependency ratio[5] | 62 | 71 | 59 | 53 | 52 | 52 | 47 | 61 |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | 2.6 | 4.5 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 2.3 | 11.9 | 26.1 | 2.6 |
| Married[7] | 1.7 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 7.4 | 15.4 | 1.6 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 2 | 2 | 91 | 233 | 110 | 174 | 270 | 375 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | 82 | 69 | 63 | 79 | 42 | u | 68 | 54 |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | 64 | 23 | 18 | 33 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 42 |
| Per cent literate (year)[9] | 1921 | 1931 | 1946 | current | current | 1951 | 1960 | u |
| Male | 95.3 | 95.2 | 96.8 | 99.9 | 97.5 | 89.5 | 99.8 | u |
| Female | 96.2 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 99.9 | 96.4 | 84.8 | 99.9 | u |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | 83 | 71 | 78 | 91 | 77 | 53 | 86 | 85 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 92 | 76 | 91 | 90 | 82 | 70 | 93 | 91 |
| Females, 1965 | 91 | 75 | 92 | 88 | 83 | 66 | 91 | 88 |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Midwife[11] | u | u | 5.9 | 6.5 | 4.8 | u | 2.3 | 13.4 |
| Nurse[12] | u | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 2048 | 2451 | 1984 | 1746 | u | 1124 | 1082 | 1610 |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 29 | 13 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 14 |
| 1965 | 12 | 7 | 7[15] | 4 | 22 | 13 | 12 | 8 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | u | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.5 | u | 4.9 | 9.8 | u |
| Per capita | u | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | u | 4.1 | 8.7 | u |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | 126 | 100 | 134 | 117 | u | 123 | 134 | 114 |

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

[1] Estimates for 1970 were prepared by the Population Council by projecting corresponding United Nations estimates for 1968 (or 1969, if available) on the basis of current rates of population growth.

[2] United Nations "medium" population projection for 1980; see United Nations, *World Population Prospects As Assessed in 1963*, Population Studies No. 41, New York, 1966.

[3] United Nations, *Population and Vital Statistics Report for January 1, 1970*. Statistical Papers Series A, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, New York, 1970.

[4] In most instances the age distributions shown were obtained from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York 1969. For Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States, recent published reports of, respectively, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Registrar General's Office, and the Bureau of the Census, were used.

[5] Population in the age groups "under 15 years" and "65 years and over" divided by the population "15-64 years."

[6] Estimates for 1970 were prepared by the Population Council on the basis of estimates of total population for 1970 (see footnote 1) and the age and sex data obtained from the sources mentioned in footnote 4.

[7] Estimates of the number of married females aged 15-44 years were prepared by the Population Council by applying to the 1970 estimate of total women, by 5-year age groups, the proportion married calculated from the data on marital status given in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York 1969.

## Table 5. Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics, for 16 Specified Countries in the Developed World: Recent Data (Continued)

| *Topic* | *New Zealand* | *Poland* | *Spain* | *Sweden* | *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* | *United Kingdom* | *United States* | *Yugoslavia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population (in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 estimate[1] | 2.8 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 8.0 | 244 | 56.0 | 205 | 20.6 |
| 1980 projection[2] | 3.6 | 37.4 | 34.5 | 8.7 | 278 | 60.7 | 238 | 22.8 |
| Current estimate of vital rates per 1,000 population[3] | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | 22 | 16 | 21 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 |
| Death rate | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| Rate of natural increase | 13 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| Per cent distribution of total population by age[4] | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Under 15 years | 32 | 31 | 27 | 21 | 32 | 23 | 30 | 30 |
| 15-64 years | 59 | 62 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 65 | 61 | 63 |
| 65 years and over | 9 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 7 |
| Dependency ratio[5] | 69 | 61 | 56 | 51 | 56 | 55 | 68 | 60 |
| Number of females 15-44 years (1970 estimate in millions) | | | | | | | | |
| Total[6] | .58 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 1.6 | 45.8 | 10.8 | 41.9 | 4.8 |
| Married[7] | .36 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 31.4 | 6.9 | 26.6 | 3.1 |
| Density (1967 population per square kilometer)[8] | 10 | 102 | 64 | 17 | 11 | 226 | 21 | 78 |
| Per cent of total population residing in urban areas[8] | 64 | 50 | u | 77 | 48 | 79 | 70 | 28 |
| Per cent of total population residing in cities of 100,000 and over[8] | 44 | 23 | 28 | 31 | 25 | 37 | 65 | 9 |
| Per cent literate (year)[9] | u | 1960 | 1960 | 1930 | 1959 | u | 1959 | 1961 |
| Male | u | 97.0 | 91.6 | 99.9 | 99.3 | u | 97.5 | 90.1 |
| Female | u | 93.8 | 82.3 | 99.9 | 97.8 | u | 98.2 | 71.2 |
| Adjusted school enrolment ratio[10] | | | | | | | | |
| Both sexes, 1950 | 88 | 70 | 53 | 75 | 83 | 75 | u | 55 |
| Both sexes, 1965 | 92 | 88 | 75 | 85 | 82 | 102 | 93 | 79 |
| Females, 1965 | 91 | 87 | 70 | 86 | u | 98 | u | 74 |
| Population (in thousands) per specific health worker | | | | | | | | |
| Doctor[11] | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.0[16] | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Midwife[11] | 2.6 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 0.92 | 2.1[16] | 322.3 | 4.4 |
| Nurse[12] | 0.6 | 0.4 | u | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Population (in thousands) per hospital bed[11] | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Real gross domestic product[13] | | | | | | | | |
| Per capita in U.S. dollars | 1885 | u | 765 | 2665 | u | 1690 | 3680 | u |
| Per cent derived from agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | u | 25[17] | 26 | 13 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 32 |
| 1965 | u | 22 | 18 | 7 | 22[18] | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| Annual per cent increase, 1960-1966 average | | | | | | | | |
| Total | u | u | u | 5.0 | u | 2.8 | 5.0 | u |
| Per capita | u | u | u | 4.3 | u | 2.0 | 3.5 | u |
| Index of per capita food production in 1966-1968 (Base period, 1952-1956 = 100)[14] | 111 | u | 128 | 95 | 124[19] | 136 | 107 | 157 |

[8] United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1967*, New York, 1968.

[9] UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook, 1965*, Paris, 1966. The per cent literate is computed for population 15 years and over except in the case of Japan, which is based on the 15-19 age group.

[10] This ratio is based on the total enrolment in the first and second levels of education related to the estimated population 5-19 years old; it is adjusted to correspond to the actual duration of schooling. The ratio may be regarded as a rough indicator of the enrolment status of a given country, but should be used cautiously in international comparisons. For a fuller description, see the original source, UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*. Paris, 1968, p. 72.

[11] United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, 1968*, New York, 1969.

[12] World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual, 1965*, Vol. III, Geneva, 1969. Some nurses may also be midwives, but the categories as used here are mutually exclusive.

[13] All measures of gross domestic product, which are computed at factor cost, were obtained from United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*, New York, 1968.

[14] Three-year average computed from United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 18, No. 7/8 (July/August) 1969.

[15] Wine production.

[16] Employed in government service or in a service of Ministry of Public Health only.

[17] 1955. [18] 1958-1965 average. [19] 1960-1965 average.

*Source:* See individual footnotes.

## Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data

| *Region and country* | *1970 population (in millions)* | *Governmental position*[1] | | | *Date of policy or support (if known)* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Policy and program*[2] | *Support but no policy*[3] | *No support or policy*[4] | | |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 13.8 | | | X | | Interviewing for a survey on knowledge, attitudes, and practice of family planning began in May 1967. Preliminary analysis of results is available in *La régulation des naissances* published in 1968 by the Algerian Association for Demographic, Economic, and Social Research. |
| Botswana | 0.7 | | X | | | |
| Cameroon | 5.8 | | | X | | |
| Congo (Kinshasa) | 17.5 | | | X | | |
| Dahomey | 2.5 | | X | | 1969 | In March 1969 the Ministry of Health officially requested the Population Council to send a mission to investigate the country's population situation. As of late 1969 a complete report had been prepared and was in the process of being submitted to the Dahomey government. |
| Ethiopia | 25.4 | | | X | | |
| Gambia (The) | 0.38 | | X | | 1969 | In December 1968 the government officially requested the Population Council to send a mission to investigate the country's population situation. The mission was in the field in August 1969, and as of late 1969 a report was under preparation. |
| Ghana | 9.0 | X | | | 1969 | In March 1969 the government established a national policy to reduce the population growth rate and to give Ghanaians a choice of family size, as outlined in a policy paper entitled *Population Planning for National Progress and Prosperity*. In January 1970 the Cabinet approved the apparatus for the national program, and the program was launched in May 1970. |
| Kenya | 10.8 | X | | | 1966 | The government's policy is for the Ministry of Health to provide family planning services, through the national health network, to combat malnutrition, improve maternal and child health, and slow the rate of population growth. Responsibility for education and motivation is left to the Family Planning Association of Kenya. Clinics offering IUDs and oral contraceptives free of charge are set up wherever professional personnel are available. The government subsidizes private clinics that offer free conventional contraceptives. |
| Madagascar | 6.8 | | | X | | |
| Mauritius | 0.83 | X | | | 1965 | The target of the Five-Year Plan (approved in 1970 by the Council of Ministers) is to reduce the birth rate from 30 to 20 per 1,000 by 1975. Government facilities and financial support have been made available to the two private family planning associations (one Catholic and one non-Catholic). The Ministry of Health will coordinate all activities. |

## Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)

| *Region and country* | *1970 population (in millions)* | *Governmental position*[1] | | | *Date of policy or support (if known)* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Policy and program*[2] | *Support but no policy*[3] | *No support or policy*[4] | | |
| Morocco | 15.5 | X | | | 1965 | The national policy is to reduce the crude birth rate from about 50 per 1,000 to 45 per 1,000 by 1972, and to 35 per 1,000 by 1985. Family planning activities were incorporated into the 1968-1972 Development Plan. King Hassan II signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Nigeria | 66.4[6] | X | | | 1969 | According to the Second National Development Plan, 1970-1971, the government will integrate family planning into the health and social welfare program of the country. Families will have access to information, facilities, and services to enable them to achieve their desired family size. A National Population Council will be established to implement the program. |
| Rhodesia | 5.2 | | X | | 1968 | The Social Welfare Ministry contributes financial support to the Family Planning Association. On a local level, the Bulawayo City Health Department operates programs in its clinics. |
| Senegal | 4.0 | | X | | 1970 | Private efforts were expanded in 1970 with support from high-ranking government officials. The private Family Planning Association was listed as a legal corporation in the August 1970 *Official Journal.* |
| South Africa | 20.2 | | X | | | |
| Sudan | 15.8 | | | X | | |
| Tanzania | 13.2 | | X | | | Regional medical officers may establish family planning clinics in government hospitals as part of the Maternal and Child Health Program. In addition, some government personnel have been released for training by the local Family Planning Association. |
| Tunisia | 5.0 | X | | | 1964 | The national policy is to reduce the crude birth rate from 45 per 1,000 in 1969 to 34 per 1,000 in 1975. The program, which provides free services, has been integrated into the government health system. Laws have been passed to (1) legalize the sale of contraceptives, (2) limit child allowances to the first four children, (3) increase the minimum legal marriage age to 20 for men and 17 for women, (4) legalize induced abortion on social grounds for women with five or more living children, and on therapeutic grounds to protect the physical or mental health of the woman, (5) abolish polygamy, and (6) establish equal rights for women. President Habib Bourguiba seeks a balance between the population and socioeconomic growth rates. He signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Uganda | 8.5 | | | X | | The voluntary Family Planning Association of Uganda has been operating on the local level for some years. |
| United Arab Republic | 33.3 | X | | | 1965 | The Presidential decree of 1965 established a national policy to reduce the population growth rate. The target adopted in 1969 is to reduce the crude birth rate by one point per year for the next ten years. The late President Gamal Abdel Nasser signed the Statement on Population.[5] |



17

## Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)

| *Region and country* | *1970 population (in millions)* | *Governmental position*[1] | | | *Date of policy or support (if known)* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Policy and program*[2] | *Support but no policy*[3] | *No support or policy*[4] | | |
| **LATIN AMERICA**[7] | | | | | | |
| Barbados | 0.3 | X | | | 1967 | The official program operates largely through the Family Planning Association, which receives financial and other support from the government. The goal is to enlist 60,000 women in the program in three years. Prime Minister E. W. Barrow signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Bolivia | 4.8 | | X | | 1968 | A Presidential decree in 1968 established the National Family Center as an autonomous agency with representatives from the Ministry of Health and other agencies. |
| Brazil | 92.3 | | | X | | There is no government program, but services are provided by the private Family Planning Association founded in 1965 and affiliated with the International Planned Parenthood Federation in 1967. |
| Chile | 9.8 | | X | | 1965 | In 1966 the National Health Service incorporated family planning into its Maternal and Child Health Program. The program operates in cooperation with the Association for the Protection of the Family, an IPPF affiliate. In late 1970 President Salvador Allende Gossens created a new Ministry for Family Protection. |
| Colombia | 22.1 | | X | | 1967 | The government in October 1970 established a National Population Council composed of representatives of official agencies, the Church, the universities, and the Colombian Association of Medical Schools. Initial steps were taken toward the approval of an official population policy when the executive branch of the government, by Executive Act in November 1970, accepted a new national Plan for Social and Economic Development that includes a section on population policy. Former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Costa Rica | 1.8 | | X | | 1968 | Since 1968 family planning has been an integral part of the national health service. The Population Office, in the Maternal and Child Care Division of the Ministry of Public Health, coordinates the program. The private Costa Rica Demographic Association administers the oral contraceptive distribution system for the national program. |
| Cuba | 8.4 | | X | | | In view of the government's particular interest in maternal and child health, Cuba has been classified as supporting family planning. |
| Dominican Republic | 4.3 | X | | | 1968 | The national policy goal is to reduce the crude birth rate to 28 per 1,000 in ten years and to provide family planning services through the government maternal and child health system. President Joaquín Balaguer signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Ecuador | 6.1 | | X | | 1968 | Although there is no governmental family planning program, the Department of Population of the Ministry of Health supports family planning through 29 clinics in an integrated health program. The private Family Planning Association, established in 1965, operates more than 20 clinics. |
| El Salvador | 3.4 | | X | | 1967 | |

## Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)

| *Region and country* | *1970 population (in millions)* | *Governmental position*[1] | | | *Date of policy or support (if known)* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Policy and program*[2] | *Support but no policy*[3] | *No support or policy*[4] | | |
| Guatemala | 5.1 | | X | | 1969 | The Ministry of Health's program, begun in 1969, now offers services in 60 health centers and 5 hospitals. Eleven of the 18 centers operated by the private Family Planning Association are supported by the government. |
| Haiti | 4.8 | | X | | | Although a government Department for Family Planning was set up in the Social Affairs Ministry in 1964, little is known about its operations. A private Family Planning Association was reestablished in 1968 after having been dissolved in 1964. |
| Honduras | 2.6 | | X | | 1966 | Since 1966 family planning has been an integral part of the Ministry of Public Health's Maternal and Child Care Program, and government hospitals are participating in the International Postpartum Family Planning Program. The Honduran Association of Family Planning has operated since 1963. |
| Jamaica | 1.9 | X | | | 1966 | The national policy goal is to reduce the crude birth rate from 34.2 per 1,000 in 1968 to 25 per 1,000 by 1976. |
| Mexico | 50.7 | | | X | | There is no government program, but the private Foundation for Population Studies, established in 1965, is permitted to offer family planning services and currently operates 35 clinics. |
| Nicaragua | 2.0 | | X | | 1967 | In 1967 the Office of Family Welfare was established within the Maternal and Child Care Program of the Ministry of Public Health. Over 60 health centers offer family planning services; in addition, the National Social Security Institute offers services through its clinics. |
| Panama | 1.4 | | X | | 1969 | Family planning is listed as a specific objective in the Ministry of Health's Maternal and Infant Program (1969). The private Family Planning Association has turned over several of its clinics to the Ministry of Health. |
| Peru | 13.6 | | | X | | The new government is permitting the Center for the Study of Population and Development (CEPD), established by governmental decree in 1964, to continue to investigate demographic trends. The private Family Planning Association, formed in 1967, operates four clinics. |
| Puerto Rico[6] | 2.8 | X | | | 1970 | The local government is responsible for family planning and in the Northeast Region the Health Department has an effective program. In general, services are provided by the Family Planning Association. The attitude of the government has fluctuated in the past 40 years from opposition to a position now of active support. |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1.1 | X | | | 1967 | The national policy goal is to reduce the crude birth rate from 38 per 1,000 to 19 per 1,000 in ten years. Services are provided through the health system. Prime Minister Eric E. Williams signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Venezuela | 10.8 | | X | | 1965 | The Ministry of Health and Welfare established a Division of Population in January 1965. The Venezuelan Family Planning Association, formed in 1966, operates 44 clinics, including some hospitals associated with the Ministry. |

## Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)

| *Region and country* | *1970 population (in millions)* | *Governmental position*[1] | | | *Date of policy or support (if known)* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Policy and program*[2] | *Support but no policy*[3] | *No support or policy*[4] | | |
| **EAST ASIA**[9] | | | | | | |
| China (Mainland) | 750-950[10] | X | | | 1962 | An active program of contraceptive services, abortion, sterilization, and late marriage was in force between August 1956 and May 1958, again between January 1962 and June 1966, and briefly once more between November 1969 and February 1970. The degree of official interest in family planning activities varies from time to time, but fertility control services are generally widely available, particularly in urban areas. The government advocates late marriage and small families. |
| Hong Kong[8] | 4.1 | | X | | 1956 | The program, subsidized by annual government grants, is operated by the Family Planning Association, an International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate which dates from 1950. In 1967-1968 these government grants amounted to 42 per cent of the total receipts. In 1968 half of the new acceptors received oral contraceptives, 24 per cent received IUDs, and 25 per cent received other methods. |
| Korea (North) | 13.4 | | | X | | |
| Korea (South) | 31.9 | X | | | 1961 | The national policy target is a 2 per cent population growth rate by December 1971. An intensive national IUD program operates under the Ministry of Health. Since August 1969 oral contraceptives, previously given only to women who discontinued use of the IUD, have been available to all women after medical screening. Many agencies are cooperating in the program, e.g., Planned Parenthood Federation and universities. President Chung Hee Park signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Taiwan | 14.7 | X | | | 1968 | The national policy target is to reduce the crude birth rate from 27.1 at the end of 1970 to 24.4 by 1976. The official government policy favoring program implementation was adopted in 1968, but the major national program dates from 1964. Under the island-wide program, IUDs, oral contraceptives, and condoms are now offered to all couples. In December 1968, Vice President C. Yen signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| **BALANCE OF ASIA**[11] | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 16.9 | | | X | | In December 1968 the Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Public Health indicated the Ministry's interest in providing family planning personnel to the Afghan Family Guidance Association. |
| Burma | 27.7 | | | X | | |
| Cambodia | 6.9 | | | X | | |
| Ceylon | 12.5 | | X | | 1965 | The government's position has shifted from a policy, adopted in 1965, to reduce the birth rate to a position of support for family planning programs in the interest of maternal and child health. |

## Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)

| *Region and country* | *1970 population (in millions)* | *Governmental position*[1] | | | *Date of policy or support (if known)* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Policy and program*[2] | *Support but no policy*[3] | *No support or policy*[4] | | |
| India | 552 | X | | | 1952 | The national policy, adjusted in 1969, is to reduce the crude birth rate to 32 per 1,000 by the end of the Fourth Plan (1974) and to 25 per 1,000 six to eight years later. Major administrative changes since 1965 have stimulated the program. In 1967 the program status was raised by changing the name of Health Ministry to Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Works, Housing, and Urban Development. The Minister has cabinet rank. The states operate autonomously under central government guidelines and appropriations. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Indonesia | 118 | X | | | 1968 | The goal of the national policy is to inform people about family planning, provide services, and decrease the birth rate. The current Five-Year Plan sets a target of 6 million acceptors. The National Family Planning Institute, established in 1968, is responsible to the State Minister of People's Welfare. The national program utilizes health centers, doctors, and midwives as well as the private Family Planning Association. In his Independence Day address to Parliament on August 10, 1969, President Suharto made a strong appeal for increased activity in the field of family planning, emphasizing that the program should be started now lest the gains in production be cancelled out by the greater increase in population. President Suharto signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Iran | 28.7 | X | | | 1967 | The goal of the national policy is to raise health and welfare standards and to decrease the annual population growth rate from 3 per cent to 2 per cent in order to achieve favorable socioeconomic growth. The majority of program acceptors use oral contraceptives. Literacy, Health and Development Corps (military conscripts), Women's Corps, and Armed Forces health personnel are trained for use in the program. University and high school curricula include family planning materials. His Majesty Mohammed Reza Pahlavi signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Iraq | 9.0 | | | X | | |
| Jordan | 2.4 | | | X | | King Hussein signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Laos | 3.0 | | | X | | |
| Lebanon | 2.7 | | | X | | |
| Malaysia[12] | 10.4 | X | | | 1966 | The goal of the national policy is to achieve a 2 per cent population growth rate by 1985. An Act of Parliament created the National Family Planning Board with autonomous status under the Prime Minister's Department. According to the *First Malaysian Plan, 1966-1970*, "to prevent any increase in income from being nullified by rapid population growth, a large programme of family planning will be implemented." Malaysia has long had an active private Family Planning Association which continues to play an important role in the government program. Former Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman signed the Statement on Population.[5] |

## Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)

| *Region and country* | *1970 population (in millions)* | *Governmental position*[1] | | | *Date of policy or support (if known)* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Policy and program*[2] | *Support but no policy*[3] | *No support or policy*[4] | | |
| Nepal | 11.1 | X | | | 1966 | The lack of vital data precludes an objective in terms of a population growth rate, but a 2 per cent goal is tentatively stated. Family planning has been incorporated into the Health Ministry's Maternal and Child Health Services. King Mahendra signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Pakistan | 134 | X | | | 1960 | The goal recommended for the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1970-1975, is to reduce the crude birth rate from an estimated 41-43 in 1970 to 33.2 in 1975, with 31 per cent of fertile couples effectively using contraception by 1975. During this period, oral contraceptives will be added to the program; and the large force of untrained *dais* (village midwives), sanctioned at 50,000, who are considered to have exhausted their personal contacts for recruitment, will be gradually replaced with a trained, full-time force of 17,000 literate men and women. |
| Philippines | 38.4 | X | | | 1970 | President F. E. Marcos issued Executive Order 233 on May 15, 1970, creating the Commission on Population and calling on all agencies to cooperate in making family planning efforts effective. In 1969, the Department of Justice legalized the importation of contraceptives. President Ferdinand Marcos signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Saudi Arabia | 7.4 | | | X | | |
| Singapore | 2.1 | X | | | 1965 | The national policy goal is to reduce the crude birth rate from 32 per 1,000 in 1964 to below 20 per 1,000 in the Five-Year National Family Planning Program Plan, 1966-1970. Implementation of the plan rests with the Family Planning and Population Board, a corporate body created by an act of the Legislature in 1965. In 1970 the government adopted several antinatalist social measures. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Syria | 6.1 | | | X | | |
| Thailand | 35.7 | X | | | 1970 | On the basis of a proposal by the National Economic Development Board, the Thai Cabinet approved a policy in March 1970. The specific objective of the program is to reduce the rate of natural increase from the 1970 level of 3.3 per cent per year to 2.4 per cent in ten years (1980). IUDs and oral contraceptives are available in government hospitals and first class health centers. The Five-Year Economic Development Plan, 1972-1976, will include population and family planning as a major section. Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn signed the Statement on Population.[5] |
| Turkey | 35.5 | X | | | 1965 | The official policy is expressed in terms of voluntary planning for the desired number of children. An important feature of the program is the use of mobile teams; however, the number in operation is still small. The IUD is the main method used in the program. Oral contraceptives are available in the private sector and represent an important factor in current practice. |
| Vietnam (North) | 21.3 | | | X | | |
| Vietnam (South) | 18.3 | | | X | | |
| Yemen | 5–6 | | | X | | |

## Table 6. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies, for 71 Selected Countries in the Developing World: Current Data (Continued)

| *Region and country* | *1970 population (in millions)* | *Governmental position*[1] | | | *Date of policy or support (if known)* | *Comments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Policy and program*[2] | *Support but no policy*[3] | *No support or policy*[4] | | |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | |
| Western Samoa | 0.1 | | X | | 1971 | In 1969 the government adopted a position to support family planning activities. This position received endorsement by the Cabinet on 3 February 1971. |

[1] Governmental positions are based on the latest information available, and population data are estimates for 1970. For a full description of the criteria used to classify governmental positions and the problems encountered, see text. Not shown separately in this table are a number of countries with small populations that have given little or no support to family planning activities or policies. The total estimated 1970 population of these countries is 73, 15, and 5 millions, respectively, for Africa, Latin America, and East Asia. See the world map showing the governmental position on family planning programs and policies among developing countries, pages 24-25.

[2] Official antinatalist policy and a family planning program.

[3] Support of family planning activities but no official policy.

[4] Little or no support of family planning activities and no official antinatalist policy.

[5] The Statement on Population was issued by United Nations Secretary-General U Thant on Human Rights Day, December 10, 1966, and signed by the heads of state of twelve countries. During 1967 the Statement was signed by eighteen additional heads of state and was re-issued on December 11, 1967, by the Secretary-General. It affirms the belief of the thirty signatories that "the population problem must be recognized as a principal element in long-range national planning if governments are to achieve their economic goals and fulfill the aspirations of their people; . . . that the opportunity to decide the number and spacing of children is a basic human right; . . . that lasting and meaningful peace will depend to a considerable measure upon how the challenge of population growth is met."

[6] Based on United Nations estimate for 1969 which may be high.

[7] Comprises the Caribbean area, and Central and South America, except for Argentina and Uruguay, both of which have low fertility.

[8] Nonsovereign territory.

[9] Comprises China (Mainland), Hong Kong, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan; excludes Japan, which has low fertility.

[10] Estimate suggested by John S. Aird, Chief, China Branch, U. S. Census Bureau, in unpublished correspondence, 19 January 1971. The lower limit is the estimate implied in the United Nations estimate of total world population, *Population and Vital Statistics Report*, Series A, Vol. 22, No. 3 (1 July 1970).

[11] Excludes Israel, which has low fertility.

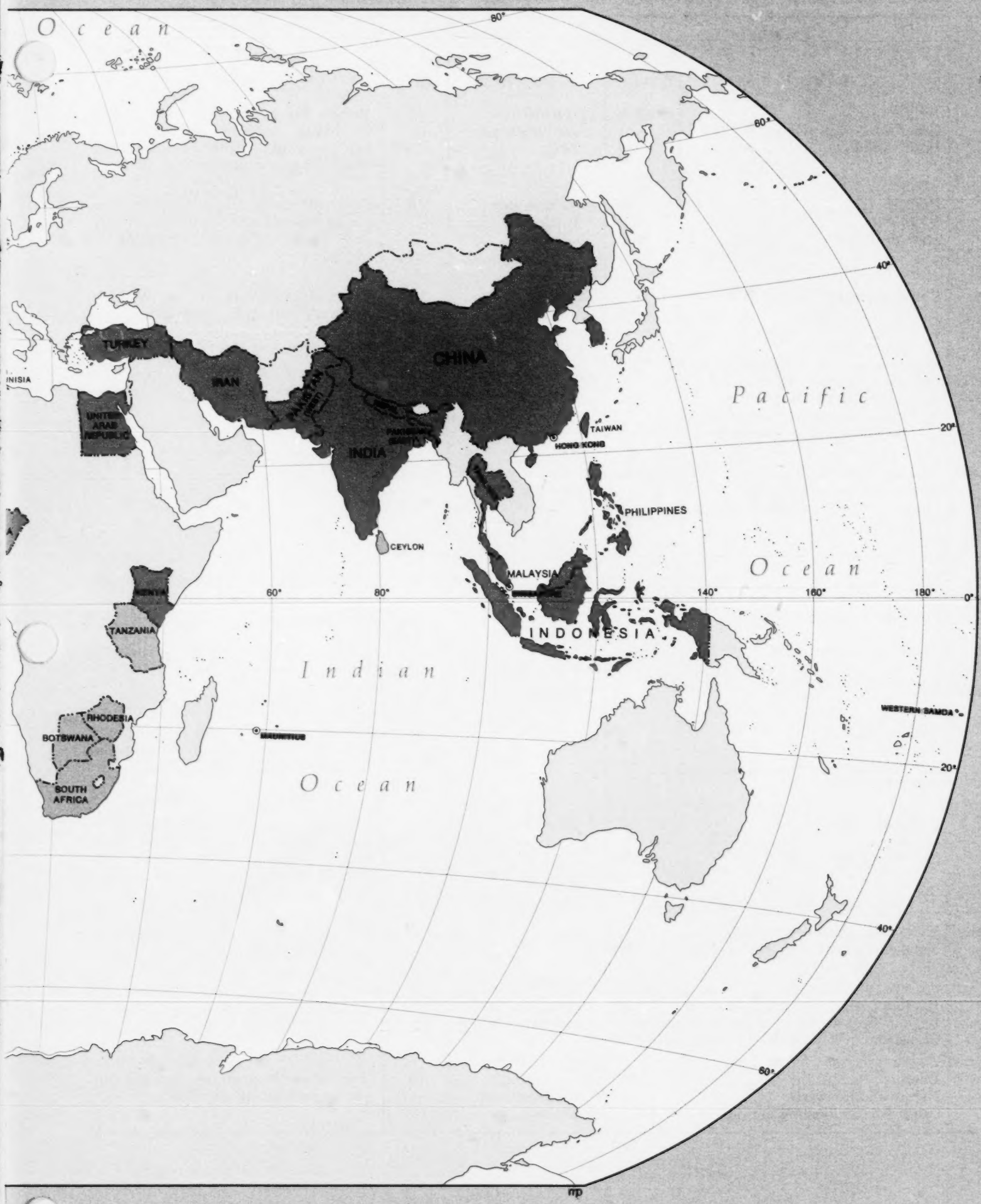
[12] Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

*Source:* Information taken from national development plans, reports of international agencies, Population Council field staff, and others.



23

Figure 9. Governmental Position on Family Planning Programs and Policies among Developing Countries


Ocean
80°
60°
40°
20°
0°
TURKEY
IRAN
CHINA
INDIA
PAKISTAN (WEST)
PAKISTAN (EAST)
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
TAIWAN
HONG KONG
PHILIPPINES
CEYLON
MALAYSIA
INDONESIA
Pacific
Ocean
Indian
Ocean
KENYA
TANZANIA
RHODESIA
BOTSWANA
SOUTH AFRICA
MAURITIUS
WESTERN SAMOA
60°
80°
140°
160°
180°
0°
20°
40°
60°

## Table 7. Personnel and Facilities Specifically Allocated to Family Planning Services, by Type, for 27 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: Current Data

| Country | Personnel | | Facilities | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Type* | *Number* | *Hospitals, clinics, and centers* | *Mobile teams* | |
| Ceylon | Doctors<br>Other medical personnel<br>Field workers | 112<br>727<br>1,935 | Government facilities used 437 | 1 | Family planning services are dispensed by health personnel in government health stations. Twenty-two hospitals plan to begin a postpartum program. |
| Chile | Doctors<br>Midwives<br>Statistical clerks | 360<br>479<br>405 | Hospitals and family planning clinics 352 | 0 | The National Health Service provides for 80 percent of the population; private clinics serve the remaining 20 per cent. |
| Colombia | Full-time doctors trained in family planning<br>Part-time doctors trained in family planning<br>Village level rural health promoters<br>Full-time paramedical personnel trained in family planning<br>Part-time paramedical personnel trained in family planning | 80<br>1,170<br>500<br>250<br>53 | Total 400[1] | 3[2] | Family planning services are available in government and university hospitals and in private and public clinics as part of maternal and child health services. |
| Costa Rica | Doctors<br>Nurses and assistant nurses<br>Community leaders and social workers<br>Other | 152<br>385<br>410<br>124 | Clinics:<br>government supported 80<br>private 11 | 0 | |
| Dominican Republic | Medical personnel<br>Social workers<br>Technical and administrative personnel<br>Other trained personnel | 38<br>9<br>30<br>209 | Clinics 78 | 3 | The program is integrated with the government maternal and child health services. |
| El Salvador | u | | Total 109 | | |
| Fiji | Full-time doctors<br>Part-time doctors<br>Full-time nurses<br>Part-time nurses | 3<br>59<br>33<br>147 | Total 114 | 16 | Family planning is closely integrated with health services, particularly maternal and child health services. |
| Ghana | Full-time nurses<br>Midwives<br>Field workers | 24<br>36<br>50 | Clinics 30[3] | 0 | Many governmental and private doctors participate on a part-time basis. Family planning services are also available at mission hospitals of various religious denominations. |
| Hong Kong[4] | Medical and health personnel<br>Nonmedical field workers | u<br>35 | Total 42 | 2 | The program operates mainly through the private Family Planning Association. |
| India | Doctors trained in family planning<br>Regular field workers<br>Occasional field workers | 13,000<br>125,000<br>375,000 | Urban total 1,779<br>Rural total 29,675 | 256 | |
| Indonesia | Doctors<br>Nurses and midwives<br>Other family planning personnel | 1,040<br>1,930<br>1,925 | Government facilities used: clinics 1,300 | 0 | The program operates through the government health network. |



26

## Table 7. Personnel and Facilities Specifically Allocated to Family Planning Services, by Type, for 27 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: Current Data (Continued)

| Country | Personnel | | Facilities | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Type* | *Number* | *Hospitals, clinics, and centers* | *Mobile teams* | |
| Iran | Doctors<br>Other medical personnel<br>Field workers<br>Health Corps Aides<br>Womens Corps<br>Drivers<br>Other: assist in motivation | 252<br>223<br>401<br>700<br>350<br>350<br>9,000 | Total 512 | 738[5] | Private national health agencies constitute a sizeable addition to the program. Maternal and child health and social work services are being integrated into the Family Planning Division. |
| Jamaica | Doctors<br>Public health nurses<br>Midwives | 58<br>69<br>75 | Centers 150[6] | 0 | Personnel are Health Ministry and Jamaican Family Planning Association staff. |
| Kenya | Trained in family planning by 1970:<br>Doctors<br>Nurses and midwives | <br>60<br>30 | Registered clinics 250 | 12[7] | The program is integrated with the government maternal and child health services. Ultimately 2,000 government health personnel are to be trained in family planning. |
| Korea (South) | Doctors certified for IUD and/or vasectomy<br>Nurses, midwives, and field workers: authorized<br>employed | 1,691<br>2,400<br>[9] | Total 1,756 | 38[8] | About 90 per cent of the doctors are in private practice and are paid on a per case basis. They perform at least 80 per cent of the IUD insertions. The field workers consist of two levels of workers: nurse-midwives in county health centers and assistant field workers in each township who are high school graduates. |
| Malaysia[10] | Doctors<br>Other medical personnel<br>Field workers<br>Clerical personnel | 5<br>203<br>17<br>13 | Total 405<br>Main clinics 69<br>Other 336 | 38 | In addition to the government program, the private Family Planning Association accounts for about one-third of the acceptors, who receive services through their 42 stationary clinics and 122 mobile clinics. The clinics are staffed by 111 full-time clinic workers and 50 part-time personnel, including 23 doctors. |
| Mauritius | Full-time doctors<br>Part-time doctors<br>Nurses<br>Field workers<br>Administrative personnel | 5<br>3<br>14<br>394<br>19 | Total 94 | 5 | |
| Morocco | Doctors<br>Part-time field workers<br>Nurses<br>Midwives | 608<br>200<br>600<br>30 | Total 172<br>Urban 57<br>Rural 115 | 0 | The program is integrated into the public health system. Personnel spend about one-fifth of their time on family planning. |
| Nepal | Training staff:<br>Doctors<br>Public health nurses<br>Technician, supported by U. S. AID<br>Health aides<br>District Family Planning Officers<br>Technical manpower in family planning<br>Nontechnical manpower in family planning | <br>1<br>2<br>1<br>35<br>25<br>128[11]<br>31[11] | Clinics 40 | u | Recruitment of district Family Planning Officers began in June 1969. All applicants were at least college graduates. |



27

**Table 7. Personnel and Facilities Specifically Allocated to Family Planning Services, by Type, for 27 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: Current Data (Continued)**

| Country | Personnel | | Facilities | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Type* | *Number* | *Hospitals, clinics, and centers* | *Mobile teams* | |
| Pakistan | Doctors certified for IUDs and vasectomy<br>Full-time lady family planning visitors[13]<br>Lady health visitors<br>Part-time *dais* (village midwives)<br>Other family planning personnel:<br>executive<br>officers[14]<br>assistants<br>part-time agents | 2,300<br>500<br>600<br>37,000<br><br>56<br>1,370<br>3,700<br>50,230 | Total 1,839[12] | over 100 | The *dais* (village midwives) recruit IUD acceptors and refer and follow up IUD cases. The part-time agents and *dais* distribute conventional supplies on commission. |
| Philippines | Trained in family planning:<br>Doctors<br>Nurses<br>Midwives<br>Health educators | <br>7,132<br>6,176<br>2,769<br>62 | Government clinics 300<br>Private clinics 500 | 0 | |
| Singapore | Doctors<br>Nurses<br>Midwives<br>Other, including laboratory and clerical personnel | 7<br>3<br>42<br>64 | Clinics 48[15]<br>Government hospital 1 | u | The International Planned Parenthood Federation, which maintains its Southeast Asia Regional Office in Singapore, also offers services at its two clinics, and provides family planning training to candidates from countries in the region, including Singapore. |
| Taiwan | Doctors<br>Village health education nurses<br>Pre-pregnancy health workers<br>Health station personnel | 934<br>44<br>431<br>738 | Private doctors' offices 700[16]<br>Government health stations 263<br>Government hospitals 16<br>Other 150 | u | About 59 per cent of the doctors are in private practice and are paid on a per case basis. The village health education nurses spend about half of their time on family planning and recruit about 1 per cent of the IUD acceptors. Pre-pregnancy health workers are full-time home visitors and account for 57 per cent of the IUD cases. Health station personnel recruit about 15 per cent of the IUD acceptors. |
| Thailand | Doctors<br>Nurses<br>Auxiliary midwives<br>Male health workers | 311<br>690<br>3,090<br>1,386 | Total 274 | 1[17] | The Ministry of Health has trained doctors, nurses, and midwives in family planning in all provincial hospitals and health centers over a three-year period, 1968-1970. |
| Tunisia | Government doctors trained in obstetrics and gynecology<br>Midwives<br>Nurses' aides<br>Central administrators<br>Chauffeurs<br>Secretaries<br>Educators | 35<br>40<br>60<br>35<br>15<br>13<br>20 | Hospitals and maternities 63<br>Maternal and child health centers 89<br>Dispensaries 56<br>Other 102 | 14[18] | The program is integrated into the government health system. Nonscheduled mobile services have been changed to a fixed pattern since April 1968. |
| Turkey | Doctors trained in obstetrics and gynecology<br>Midwives and nurses<br>Other | 496<br>377<br>95 | Total 485 | 3–7[19] | Currently, family planning is a highly centralized government program. Mobile teams operate from Ankara. Plans are being made to decentralize the program throughout the 67 provinces as more vehicles become available. Ankara Maternity Hospital accounts for 20 per cent of the total program. |

## Table 7. Personnel and Facilities Specifically Allocated to Family Planning Services, by Type, for 27 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: Current Data (Continued)

| Country | Personnel | | Facilities | | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type | Number | Hospitals, clinics, and centers | Mobile teams | |
| United Arab Republic | Doctors<br>Nurses and midwives<br>Social workers | 3,200[20]<br>5,600<br>1,800 | Government and private facilities 3,030 | 0 | It is estimated that a hospital, clinic, or center is within walking distance of two-thirds to three-fourths of the population. Government health personnel are assigned family planning duties. |

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

[1] Includes postpartum and Profamilia. To date 314 of the 340 cities (municipios) that comprise the 400 reporting units have reported.

[2] Not yet operational.

[3] One hundred clinics are planned for the end of 1971.

[4] Nonsovereign territory.

[5] The teams are all male and are headed by a doctor and two trained aides. The mobile teams are essentially all-purpose medical units, and only a small percentage of their work is devoted to family planning.

[6] In 1966 there were 25 centers; in 1967 there were 54.

[7] Five teams are sponsored by the government of the Netherlands and seven by the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The Dutch teams, which consist of a gynecologist and a nurse, tend to stay in one area for a considerable period of time.

[8] Eight teams are equipped for IUDs and vasectomies; thirty are designed to bring information and education to the outlying areas.

[9] The number of employed nurses, midwives, and field workers varies up to 70 per cent of the number authorized.

[10] Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

[11] Manpower as of April 1969. May include some personnel shown separately by title.

[12] The total of 1,839 hospitals, clinics, and centers includes at least some mobile teams.

[13] Lady family planning visitors must have a tenth grade education plus one year of special training in family planning.

[14] Officers, who organize the *dais*, are called Thana Family Planning Supervisors in East Pakistan and Family Planning Officers in West Pakistan. A *thana* is an administrative unit smaller than a district.

[15] Two of these clinics are administered by the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

[16] IUDs are inserted in these doctors' offices.

[17] This team operates on a part-time basis.

[18] These teams visit locales on a fixed weekly schedule.

[19] The actual number of operating teams varies according to the availability of women doctors.

[20] Six hundred of the doctors are trained for IUD insertion.

*Source:* Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

## Table 8. Payments to Personnel for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, for 12 Countries with National Family Planning Programs[1]

(Cash payments are expressed in local currency and in approximate equivalent in U. S. cents at current exchange rates)

| *Country and type of service performed* | *Exchange rate in U. S. cents* | *Actual payments in local currency* | | | | *Equivalent in U. S. cents* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Medical doctors* | *Mid-wives* | *Other specified personnel categories* | *Unspecified personnel categories* | *Medical doctors* | *Mid-wives* | *Other specified personnel categories* | *Unspecified personnel categories* |
| Ceylon[2] | | | | | | | | | |
| IUD insertion | 1 rupee = 16.9 cents | 2.5 | 1.5 | | | 42 | 25 | | |
| Male sterilization | | | | 5[3] | | | | 85[3] | |
| Female sterilization | | | | 5[3] | | | | 85[3] | |
| Orals | | | | 0[3] | | | | 0[3] | |
| India | | | | | | | | | |
| IUD insertion | | 2[4] | | | | 27[4] | | | |
| Male sterilization performed in sterilization camp | 1 rupee = 13.3 cents | 5[4] | | | | 63[4] | | | |
| Male sterilization performed outside sterilization camp | | 10[4] | | | | 133[4] | | | |
| Female sterilization | | 10[4] | | | | 133[4] | | | |
| Case recruitment[5] | | | | | 2[6] | | | | 27[6] |
| Iran[7] | | | | | | | | | |
| Field work | 1 rial = 1.33 cents | | | | 2,520-4,000[8] | | | | 3,325-5,320[8] |
| Jamaica[9] | | | | | | | | | |
| Clinic session | 1 shilling = 12 cents | 90 | 30 | 25 | | 1,080 | 360 | 300 | |
| Korea (South) | | | | | | | | | |
| IUD insertion | | | | 350[3] | | | | 125[3] | |
| IUD follow-up | | | | 95[3] | | | | 35[3] | |
| Field work for IUD | 1 won = .37 cents | | | | 50 | | | | 18 |
| Male sterilization | | | | 900[3] | | | | 321[3] | |
| Field work for male sterilization | | | | | 100 | | | | 37 |
| Medical screening for orals | | | | 50[3] | | | | 18[3] | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | |
| IUD insertion | 1 rupee = 18 cents | | | 6 | | | | 108 | |
| Orals | | | | 6 | | | | 108 | |
| Nepal[7] | | | | | | | | | |
| Male sterilization | 1 rupee = 9.92 cents | | | 20[3] | | | | 198[3] | |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | |
| IUD insertion | | [10] | | [10] | | [10] | | [10] | |
| Case recruitment for IUDs[5] | | | 2.5[11] | | 2 | | 53[11] | | 42 |
| Male sterilization | 1 rupee = 21 cents | 10[12] | | | | 315 | | | |
| Case recruitment for male sterilization[5] | | | | | 5 | | | | 106 |
| Female sterilization | | 25 | | | | 525 | | | |
| Program supervision | | | | 350[13] | | | | 7,350[13] | |
| Taiwan | | | | | | | | | |
| IUD insertion | 1 New Taiwan dollar = 2.5 cents | 60[14] | | | | 150[14] | | 150[14] | |
| Case recruitment[15] | | | 20 | | 20 | | 50 | | 50 |
| Field work | | | | 3,200[16] | | | | 8,000[16] | |
| Orals | | | | 0.5[17] | | | | 1[17] | |
| Condoms | | | | 0.5[18] | | | | 1[18] | |
| Tunisia[19] | 1 dinar = 200 cents | | | | | | | | |

## Table 8. Payments to Personnel for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service and Category of Worker, for 12 Countries with National Family Planning Programs[1] (Continued)

| Country and type of service performed | Exchange rate in U. S. cents | Actual payments in local currency | | | | Equivalent in U. S. cents | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Medical doctors | Mid-wives | Other specified personnel categories | Unspecified personnel categories | Medical doctors | Mid-wives | Other specified personnel categories | Unspecified personnel categories |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | |
| IUD insertion | 1 lira = 11 cents | | | 10[3] | | | | 110[3] | |
| Orals[7] | | | | | | | | | |
| Case recruitment[5] | | | | | 5 | | | | 55 |
| Field work | | | | | 5 | | | | 55 |
| United Arab Republic[20] | | | | | | | | | |
| IUD insertion | 1 pound = 230 cents | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.25 | | 115 | 58 | 58 | |
| Orals (in urban areas) | | 0.05 | 0.025 | 0.025 | | 12 | 6 | 6 | |
| Orals (in rural areas) | | 0.06 | 0.020 | 0.020 | | 14 | 5 | 5 | |
| Case recruitment | | | | | 0.5[21] | | | | 115[21] |
| Case recruitment, paid at follow-up [22] | | 0.25 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 58 | 58 | | 58 |

[1] Cash payments and allowances paid specifically for activities connected with family planning program. Does not include the usual salary of staff regularly employed in health services or similar activity. In Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Thailand, and Tunisia salaries or fees are, in most instances, not specific for family planning services, since the program is integrated into the health network of the country and the service is included with the other responsibilities of the staff. A different situation prevails in Malaysia and Hong Kong, where the private Family Planning Association receives a sizeable government subsidy and plays a large role in the execution of the program. This was also the case in Singapore until recently when the government took over a large part of the operation of the private association.

[2] Payment schedule yet to be implemented.

[3] Medical or paramedical.

[4] Figure represents Central Government recommendations to the States. The Central Government contributes 11, 30, and 70 rupees to the States per IUD, vasectomy, and salpingectomy, respectively. These Central Government contributions include payments to clients and other personnel as well as payments to physicians.

[5] Finder's fees are paid to persons within or outside the program who bring cases into the program.

[6] Fees vary by States; figure shown here is the normal payment.

[7] Payments (other than those shown) are not specifically given here because the personnel involved are part of the health program.

[8] Monthly payment.

[9] In addition, the National Family Planning Board pays annual incentives of £250 ($600) to parish medical officers and £60 ($144) to public health nurses.

[10] Paid on a time, not case, basis since January 1971, but the rate of payment is currently unavailable.

[11] Payment to *dai* (village midwife). In addition, each *dai* receives 15 rupees a month as a retainer fee.

[12] Reduced to 10 in December 1969 because doctors no longer supply the medications and dressings. However, doctors are reported to be "on strike" against the reduction.

[13] Monthly salary given to FPO (family planning officer).

[14] Payment to contracted doctor. Half is paid by client except during special periods of free insertion.

[15] Finder's fees are paid to private midwives and Farmers' Association workers.

[16] Includes monthly salary of 1,200 New Taiwan dollars paid to PPHW (pre-pregnancy health worker) and monthly salary of 2,000 New Taiwan dollars paid to VHEN (village health education nurse).

[17] Payment to PPHW or other health personnel for sale of one cycle of orals.

[18] Payment of PPHW or other health personnel for sale of one dozen condoms.

[19] Payments are not specifically given because the family planning services are integrated into the health program. Travel expenses and "salary toppings" are paid ranging from 10 dinars ($20) per month for some nurses' aides to 50 dinars ($100) for some gynecologists. Payments for home visits are under consideration.

[20] In addition to personnel categories specified, top administrative family planning personnel receive 30 per cent additional salary above their regular health service salary for program supervision.

[21] Paid to any *daya*, or person who recruits an acceptor.

[22] Finder's fees are paid to persons within or outside the program who bring cases into the program. For IUD insertions, payment is made after one month if the IUD is still in place.

*Source:* Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.



31

## Table 9. Fees Charged and Monetary Incentives Offered to Acceptors for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service, for 15 Countries with National Family Planning Programs

(Cash payments are expressed in local currency and in approximate equivalent in U. S. cents at current exchange rates)

| *Country[1] and type of family planning service* | *Exchange rates in U. S. cents* | *Actual amounts in local currency* | | *Equivalent in U. S. cents* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Fees paid by acceptors* | *Monetary incentives offered to acceptors* | *Fees paid by acceptors* | *Monetary incentives offered to acceptors* |
| Ceylon | 1 rupee = 16.9 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Oral cycle | | .75 | none | 13 | none |
| Male sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Female sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Condom | | .05 | none | 1 | none |
| Foam tablet | | .05 | none | 1 | none |
| Fiji | 1 Fijian dollar = 114 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Male sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Female sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Oral cycle | | 0.10 | none | 11 | none |
| Condoms (10) | | 0.10 | none | 11 | none |
| Foam tablets | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Ghana | 1 New cedi = 98 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | 1.00 | none | 98 | none |
| Oral cycle | | 0.20 | none | 20 | none |
| Condoms (3 packs) | | 0.10 | | 10 | |
| Aerosol foam | | 0.50 | | 49 | |
| India | 1 rupee = 13.3 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service | 5[2] | free service | 67[2] |
| Oral | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Male sterilization | | free service | 10[2] | free service | 133[2] |
| Female sterilization | | free service | 40[2] | free service | 533[2] |
| Condom | | free[3] | none | free[3] | none |
| Indonesia | 1 rupiah = .25 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | 75–150 | none | 19–38 | none |
| Oral cycle | | 100 | none | 26 | none |
| Iran | 1 rial = 1.33 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Male sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Female sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Oral cycle | | 10 | none | 13 | none |
| Jamaica | 1 Jamaican dollar = 120 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Oral cycle | | 0.10 | none | 12 | none |
| Condom | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Diaphragm | | 0.10 | none | 12 | none |
| Foam tablets | | 0.10 | none | 12 | none |
| Korea (South) | 1 won = .37 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Male sterilization | | free service | 800 | free service | 300 |
| Female sterilization | | free service | 800 | free service | 300 |
| Oral cycle | | 30[4] | none | 11[4] | none |
| Others | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Malaysia[5] | 1 Malaysian dollar = 33.3 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Male sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Female sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Oral cycle | | 1 | none | 33 | none |
| Condom | | 0.1 | none | 3 | none |

## Table 9. Fees Charged and Monetary Incentives Offered to Acceptors for Family Planning Services, by Type of Service, for 15 Countries with National Family Planning Programs (Continued)

| *Country[1] and type of family planning service* | *Exchange rates in U. S. cents* | *Actual amounts in local currency* | | *Equivalent in U. S. cents* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Fees paid by acceptors* | *Monetary incentives offered to acceptors* | *Fees paid by acceptors* | *Monetary incentives offered to acceptors* |
| Mauritius | 1 rupee = 18 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | 0.50 | none | 9 | none |
| Oral cycle | | 0.50–2.35 | none | 9–42 | none |
| Condom | | 0.08–0.25 | none | 2–5 | none |
| Rhythm | | 2.5 | none | 45 | none |
| Pakistan | 1 rupee = 21 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Male sterilization | | free service | 20 | free service | 420 |
| Female sterilization | | free service | 25 | free service | 525 |
| Oral cycle | | [6] | none | [6] | none |
| Condoms (dozen) | | 0.25 | none | 5 | none |
| Foam tablets (dozen) | | 0.25 | none | 5 | none |
| Singapore | 1 Singapore dollar = 33.7 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | 5[7] | none | 168[7] | none |
| Male sterilization | | 5 | none | 168 | none |
| Female sterilization | | 5 | none | 168 | none |
| Oral cycle | | 1 | none | 34 | none |
| Condom | | 0.5 | none | 17 | none |
| Taiwan | 1 New Taiwan dollar = 2.5 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | 0–30[8] | none | 0–75[8] | none |
| Oral cycle | | 1.5 | none | 4 | none |
| Condoms (dozen) | | 1 | none | 3 | none |
| Thailand | 1 baht = 5 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service[9] | none | free service[9] | none |
| Male sterilization | | 50–300 | none | 250–1,500 | none |
| Female sterilization | | 100–600 | none | 500–3,000 | none |
| Oral cycle | | free service[9] | none | free service[9] | none |
| United Arab Republic | 1 pound = 230 cents | | | | |
| IUD | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Male sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Female sterilization | | free service | none | free service | none |
| Oral cycle | | .05 | none | 12 | none |

[1] In addition to countries specifically listed in this table the following countries give free family planning service and offer no monetary incentives: Chile, Dominican Republic, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Tunisia, Turkey.

[2] In some States, acceptors may have to meet income tests in order to receive an incentive payment.

[3] Condoms are provided free at centers and are also sold through commercial channels at subsidized prices.

[4] Fees paid by indigents range from 0 to 6 won (0 to 2.2 cents) for each oral cycle.

[5] Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

[6] Orals are sold commercially at low and variable prices.

[7] Includes follow-up service for one year. In most cases indigents are not charged for IUDs.

[8] Offered free to the indigent, recent postpartum acceptors, and to others during limited time periods of the year.

[9] Donations of 10 to 20 baht (50 to 100 cents) and 2 to 5 baht (10 to 25 cents) are requested for IUDs and orals, respectively.

*Source:* Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

## Table 10: Number of IUD Acceptors, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 12 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966-1970

(Numbers are in thousands and refer only to acceptance within the national program. Figures for subcategories may not add to totals because of rounding)

| *Country and year* | *Total* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *April* | *May* | *June* | *July* | *Aug.* | *Sept.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **19.5** | u | u | 4.8[1] | u | u | 4.5[2] | u | u | 5.7[3] | u | u | 4.5[4] |
| 1970 | u | u | u | 4.5[1] | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **5.5** | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .4 |
| 1970 | **7.1** | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .8 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .5 |
| India | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **971** | 91 | 108 | 124 | 63.0 | 65.6 | 66.4 | 69.0 | 62.8 | 75.4 | 59.4 | 51.4 | 136.1 |
| 1967 | **727.7** | 63.1 | 59.2 | 122.2 | 43.0 | 44.6 | 41.8 | 45.8 | 45.3 | 104.0 | 35.2 | 40.6 | 82.9 |
| 1968 | **547.0** | 44.2 | 58.8 | 82.7 | 33.5 | 37.4 | 40.0 | 38.1 | 33.6 | 57.6 | 36.7 | 29.9 | 54.5 |
| 1969 | **425.3** | 33.0 | 33.0 | 51.5 | 22.6 | 27.5 | 29.3 | 34.4 | 29.4 | 62.7 | 28.8 | 23.3 | 49.8 |
| 1970 | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Iran | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | **8.6** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 1969 | **12.1** | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 1970 | **14**[5] | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | u | u |
| Korea (South) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **380.4** | 18.4 | 31.7 | 40.3 | 43.2 | 47.8 | 29.8 | 25.8 | 27.2 | 24.0 | 27.4 | 29.9 | 35.0 |
| 1967 | **305.4** | 27.0 | 29.4 | 48.1 | 38.4 | 46.3 | 25.7 | 22.2 | 16.8 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 11.4 | 11.3 |
| 1968 | **237.2** | 21.3 | 22.2 | 31.4 | 27.5 | 22.7 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 16.6 | 19.2 | 15.0 | 16.2 | 11.0 |
| 1969 | **228.5** | 19.9 | 13.4 | 25.9 | 23.4 | 26.2 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 15.2 | 17.4 | 20.1 | 13.2 |
| 1970 | **223.6** | 15.2 | 16.2 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 26.8 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 19.3 | 14.8 | 9.8 |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **6.4** | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| 1967 | **5.1** | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 1968 | **8.5** | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 1969 | **11.0** | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 1970 | **9.8** | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **483.5** | 17.2 | 33.6 | 37.4 | 34.6 | 45.5 | 46.3 | 47.6 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 50.7 | 50.2 | 37.5 |
| 1967 | **674.8** | 41.9 | 54.8 | 48.4 | 60.0 | 56.4 | 58.0 | 62.4 | 63.8 | 65.3 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 35.2 |
| 1968 | **864.9** | 66.8 | 71.7 | 65.0 | 67.9 | 72.9 | 76.3 | 74.8 | 76.3 | 76.0 | 87.8 | 73.0 | 56.4 |
| 1969 | **737.1** | 79.7 | 71.2 | 58.0 | 56.9 | 63.6 | 62.7 | 57.9 | 56.3 | 63.0 | 66.7 | 54.2 | 47.2 |
| 1970 | **469.1** | 47.1 | 40.7 | 49.5 | 47.4 | 45.7 | 41.5 | 39.1 | 36.4 | 38.2 | 36.8 | 20.4 | 26.3 |
| Philippines[6] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **1.8** | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 1967 | **8.7** | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 1968 | **12.3** | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 1969 | **15.1** | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 1970 | **45**[5] | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 5.5 | u |
| Taiwan[7] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **111.2** | 7.1 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 13.4 |
| 1967 | **121.0** | 7.9 | 7.9 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 19.6 |
| 1968 | **123.7** | 7.8 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 12.2 |
| 1969 | **130.4** | 9.7 | 7.1 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 17.3 | 10.0 | 13.0 |
| 1970 | **143.3** | 10.1 | 9.6 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 10.1 | 12.7 |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **52.5** | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| 1970 | **74.4** | 6.4 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 |



34

## Table 10: Number of IUD Acceptors, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 12 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966-1970 (Continued)

| *Country and year* | *Total* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *April* | *May* | *June* | *July* | *Aug.* | *Sept.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **14.1** | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 1967 | **9.6** | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| 1968 | **9.3** | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| 1969 | **8.7** | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 1970 | **10.1** | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **33** | 0.4 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 2.3 |
| 1967 | **43** | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 2.1 |
| 1968 | **59** | 3.6 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 2.2 |
| 1969 | **60** | 5.7 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| 1970 | **56** | 6.3 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 2.2 | u | u | u | u | u |

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

[1] Figure includes January through March.

[2] Figure includes April through June.

[3] Figure includes July through September.

[4] Figure includes October through December.

[5] Represents estimate based on number of months for which data are shown.

[6] Acceptors for years prior to 1970, when a population policy was announced, represent clients attending clinics that currently participate in the government program.

[7] Includes reinsertions estimated at about 10 per cent of figures shown.

*Source:* Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

## Table 11: Number of Acceptors of Oral Contraceptives, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 13 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966-1970

(Numbers are in thousands and refer only to acceptance within the national program. Figures for subcategories may not add to totals because of rounding)

| *Country and year* | *Total* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *April* | *May* | *June* | *July* | *Aug.* | *Sept.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **28.0** | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 1970 | u | u | u | 7.3[1] | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **6.4** | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 1970 | **6.0** | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Iran | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **218.4** | 4.8 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 17.3 | 26.4 | 27.0 | 22.9 | 20.7 | 20.3 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 21.4 |
| 1970 | **285**[2] | 22.5 | 27.1 | 20.3 | 22.2 | 25.7 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 22.9 | 27.7 | 24.9 | u | u |
| Korea (South) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | **75.6** | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | 1.7 | 9.2 | 16.4 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 22.1 |
| 1969 | **253.4** | 12.1 | 12.1 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 24.0 | 34.9 | 40.6 |
| 1970 | **267.6** | 19.0 | 18.5 | 22.9 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 18.3 | 24.5 | 31.5 | 34.1 |
| Malaysia[4] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | **11.7** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| 1968 | **69.3** | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.2 |
| 1969 | **65.5** | 6.7 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 1970 | **49.6** | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.8 |

**Table 11: Number of Acceptors of Oral Contraceptives, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for 13 Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1966-1970 (Continued)**

| *Country and year* | *Total* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *April* | *May* | *June* | *July* | *Aug.* | *Sept.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | **1.1** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1966 | **3.6** | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 1967 | **5.4** | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 1968 | **3.7** | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1969 | **5.0** | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 1970 | **7.0** | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **9.3** | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 1970 | **14.3** | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **10.6** | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| 1970 | **12.1** | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Philippines[5] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **3.0** | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 1967 | **9.3** | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 1968 | **22.6** | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| 1969 | **43.3** | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| 1970 | **114**[2] | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 | u |
| Taiwan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | **27.6** | 0.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| 1968 | **35.6** | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| 1969 | **32.2** | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| 1970 | **55.0** | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 6.1 |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **56.8** | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| 1970 | **132.4** | 7.6 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 11.3 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 17.8 |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **0.5**[6] | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 1967 | **0.7**[6] | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 1968 | **4.7** | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 1969 | **7.8** | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 1970 | **10** | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | **9.2** | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 1969 | **15.2** | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 1970 | **7**[2] | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | u | u | u | u | u |

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

[1] Figure includes January through March.

[2] Represents estimate based on number of months for which data are shown.

[3] Oral contraceptives were not offered in the Korean program in these months.

[4] Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

[5] Acceptors for years prior to 1970, when a population policy was announced, represent clients attending clinics that currently participate in the government program.

[6] Monthly data are not additive since they represent all acceptors, including new acceptors and previous acceptors returning for supplies. A field check during some months indicated that new acceptors are roughly one-fourth of total acceptors. Yearly totals were calculated on this basis.

*Source:* Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

## Table 12: Number of Sterilization Acceptors, by Month and Year of Acceptance, for Six Selected Countries with National Family Planning Programs: 1964-1970

(Numbers are in thousands and refer only to acceptance within the national program)

| *Country and year* | *Total* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *April* | *May* | *June* | *July* | *Aug.* | *Sept.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **778.3** | 49.0 | 37.8 | 67.1 | 34.1 | 40.3 | 45.9 | 62.3 | 75.1 | 81.7 | 78.6 | 69.7 | 136.7 |
| 1967 | **1,544.5** | 79.8 | 62.8 | 106.0 | 52.7 | 56.8 | 59.9 | 89.2 | 155.0 | 301.9 | 183.4 | 161.7 | 235.3 |
| 1968 | **1,821.4** | 164.3 | 184.7 | 193.8 | 80.9 | 89.8 | 98.1 | 119.2 | 158.1 | 256.4 | 155.9 | 131.1 | 189.1 |
| 1969 | **1,369.2** | 118.0 | 111.4 | 156.8 | 60.3 | 64.2 | 75.9 | 89.6 | 100.1 | 233.5 | 126.2 | 96.8 | 136.4 |
| 1970 | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Korea (South)[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | **26.2** | u | u | 5.5[2] | u | u | 6.1[3] | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 5.8 |
| 1965 | **12.9** | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| 1966 | **20.0** | 1.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| 1967 | **19.7** | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| 1968 | **15.8** | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| 1969 | **15.5** | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| 1970 | **17.3** | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Malaysia[4] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | **0.6** | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 1968 | **2.5** | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 1969 | **2.6** | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1970 | **3.4** | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Pakistan[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | **0.8** | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 1966 | **28.6** | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| 1967 | **152.0** | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 11.4 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 21.6 | 33.6 | 30.3 | 13.9 |
| 1968 | **415.5** | 13.8 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 28.0 | 43.3 | 45.8 | 41.1 | 46.3 | 68.5 | 47.7 | 26.6 |
| 1969 | **398.0** | 37.0 | 34.1 | 23.2 | 18.7 | 23.8 | 36.8 | 37.5 | 26.5 | 35.7 | 57.0 | 43.2 | 24.4 |
| 1970 | **194.0** | 15.6 | 13.0 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 16.7 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 18.2 | 12.6 | 12.4 |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | **13.7** | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 1970 | **18.6** | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Tunisia[6] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | **0.8** | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| 1967 | **0.8** | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| 1968 | **1.6** | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 1969 | **2.5** | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 1970 | u | 0.3 | u | u | u | u | u | | | | | | |

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

[1] Primarily male sterilization.

[2] Figure includes January through March.

[3] Figure includes April through June.

[4] Includes both male and female sterilizations. The data refer to Malaysia, excluding Sabah and Sarawak.

[5] Sterilization was not offered in the program for these months.

[6] All reported sterilizations in Tunisia are tubal sterilizations, performed on females.

*Source:* Published reports of the family planning administrations of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

## Table 13. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services Offered in National Programs, by Method and Year of Acceptance, for 25 Countries with National Family Planning Programs and for the International Postpartum Family Planning Program: 1964-1970

(Numbers are in thousands. Figures for subcategories may not add to totals because of rounding)

| Country and year | Number of acceptors in year specified | | | | | Cumulative number through end of specified year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All program methods | IUDs | Oral contraceptives | Sterilization | Other program methods | All program methods | IUDs | Oral contraceptives | Sterilization | Other program methods |
| Ceylon | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 1967 | 36.7 | 18.5 | 8.9 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 52 | 27.5 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| 1968 | 48.1 | 20.6 | 16.0 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 100 | 48.1 | 26.9 | 11.8 | 13.0 |
| 1969 | 59.6 | 19.5 | 28.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 160 | 67.6 | 54.9 | 17.9 | 19.0 |
| 1970 | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Chile | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | u | 11 | u | 0 | u |
| 1965 | 32 | 20 | 9.4 | 0 | 2.5 | u | 31 | u | 0 | u |
| 1966 | 56 | 30 | 23 | 0 | 2.9 | u | 61 | u | 0 | u |
| 1967 | 130 | 81 | 47 | 0 | 1.5 | u | 142 | u | 0 | u |
| 1968 | 167 | 133 | 31 | 0 | 3.1 | u | 275 | u | 0 | u |
| 1969 | 107 | 76 | 24 | 0 | 7.3 | u | 351 | u | 0 | u |
| 1970 | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1966 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 1967 | 35.6 | 35 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.1 | 42.8 | 41.6 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 1968 | 49.6 | 32.3 | 15.5 | 0 | 1.8 | 92.4 | 74 | 16.6 | 0 | 1.9 |
| 1969 | 99.1 | 62 | 33.5 | 0 | 3.5 | 191.5 | 136 | 50.1 | 0 | 5.4 |
| 1970 | 125.0 | 73.0 | 46.8 | 0 | 5.1 | 316.4 | 209.0 | 96.9 | 0 | 10.5 |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 0 | u | 6.1 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 0 | u |
| 1969 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 8.3 | 0 | u | 16.5 | 3.9 | 12.6 | 0 | u |
| 1970 | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0 | 0.9 |
| 1969 | 15.4 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 0 | 3.5 | 19.6 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 0 | 4.4 |
| 1970 | 17.3 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 0 | 4.2 | 34.8 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 0 | 8.6 |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | u | 1.7 | u | 0.9 | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 2.6 | 2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 1970 | 8.3[1] | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0 | 2.8 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 0 | 3.1 |
| Hong Kong[2] | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | u | u | 0 | 0 | u | 121 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 111 |
| 1965 | 36 | 30 | 0.5 | 0 | 6 | 158 | 40 | 0.5 | 0 | 117 |
| 1966 | 23 | 14 | 0.7 | 0 | 8 | 180 | 54 | 1 | 0 | 125 |
| 1967 | 19 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 199 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 131 |
| 1968 | 26 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 225 | 69 | 17 | 2 | 137 |
| 1969 | 30 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 255 | 73 | 35 | 3 | 143 |
| 1970 | 30 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 284 | 76 | 55 | 4 | 149 |
| India | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | u | 0 | 0 | u | u | 1000 | 0 | 0 | u | u |
| 1965 | u | 318 | 0 | u | u | u | 318 | 0 | 1,222 | u |
| 1966 | u | 971 | 0 | 778 | u | u | 1,289 | 0 | 2,000 | u |
| 1967 | u | 728 | 0 | 1,545 | u | u | 2,017 | 0 | 3,500 | u |
| 1968 | u | 547 | 0 | 1,821 | u | u | 2,564 | 0 | 5,300 | u |
| 1969 | u | 425 | 0 | 1,369 | u | u | 2,989 | 0 | 6,700 | u |
| 1970 | u | u | 0 | u | u | u | u | 0 | u | u |

## Table 13. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services Offered in National Programs, by Method and Year of Acceptance, for 25 Countries with National Family Planning Programs and for the International Postpartum Family Planning Program: 1964-1970 (Continued)

| Country and year | Number of acceptors in year specified | | | | | Cumulative number through end of specified year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All program methods | IUDs | Oral contra-ceptives | Sterili-zation | Other program methods | All program methods | IUDs | Oral contra-ceptives | Sterili-zation | Other program methods |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 23.0 | 14.4 | 4.3 | 0 | 4.3 | 23.0 | 14.4 | 4.3 | 0 | 4.3 |
| 1969 | 51.4 | 27.2 | 15.3 | 0 | 8.9 | 74.4 | 41.6 | 19.6 | 0 | 13.2 |
| 1970 | 100 | 46 | 39 | 0 | 15 | 175 | 88 | 59 | 0 | 28 |
| Iran | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 10.4 | 0.9 | 9.4 | 0 | u | 10.4 | 0.9 | 9.4 | 0 | u |
| 1968 | 122.4 | 8.6 | 113.8 | 0 | u | 132.8 | 9.5 | 123.2 | 0 | u |
| 1969 | 230.5 | 12.1 | 218.4 | 0 | u | 363.3 | 21.6 | 341.6 | 0 | u |
| 1970 | 299 | 14 | 285 | 0 | u | 662.4 | 35.4 | 627.0 | 0 | u |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | u | 11 | u | 0 | u | u | 11 | u | 0 | u |
| 1968 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 0 | 0.9 | u | 15 | 4.9 | 0 | u |
| 1969 | 26.4 | 15.5 | 8.8 | 0 | 2.1 | u | 31 | 14 | 0 | u |
| 1970 | 30.9 | 18.1 | 10.3 | 0 | 2.5 | u | 49 | 24 | 0 | u |
| Korea (South) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | u | 111 | 0 | 26 | 155 | u | 112 | 0 | 49 | u |
| 1965 | u | 226 | 0 | 13 | 191 | u | 338 | 0 | 62 | u |
| 1966 | u | 380 | 0 | 20 | 169 | u | 719 | 0 | 82 | u |
| 1967 | u | 305 | 0 | 20 | 152 | u | 1,024 | 0 | 102 | u |
| 1968 | u | 237 | 76 | 16 | 133 | u | 1,261 | 76 | 118 | u |
| 1969 | u | 229 | 253 | 15 | 148 | u | 1,490 | 329 | 133 | u |
| 1970 | u | 224 | 268 | 17 | 163 | u | 1,713 | 597 | 150 | u |
| Malaysia[3] | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 20.8 | 0.7 | 11.7 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 20.8 | 0.7 | 11.7 | 0.6 | 7.8 |
| 1968 | 74.1 | 1.2 | 69.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 94.9 | 1.9 | 80.9 | 3.1 | 8.9 |
| 1969 | 69.4 | 0.7 | 65.6 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 164.3 | 2.6 | 146.5 | 5.7 | 9.5 |
| 1970 | 56.0 | 0.0 | 49.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 220.1 | 3.4 | 196.2 | 9.2 | 11.7 |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | 0.9[4] | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.9[4] | 0.9[4] | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.9 |
| 1965 | 3.0[4] | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0 | 1.9[4] | 3.9[4] | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0 | 2.8 |
| 1966 | 6.8[4] | 0.1 | 3.6 | 0 | 3.1[4] | 10.7[4] | 0.1 | 4.7 | 0 | 5.9 |
| 1967 | 11.5[4] | 0.5 | 5.4 | 0 | 5.6[4] | 22.1[4] | 1.6 | 10.2 | 0 | 11.4 |
| 1968 | 9.1[4] | 0.7 | 3.7 | 0 | 4.7[4] | 31.3[4] | 1.3 | 13.9 | 0 | 16.1 |
| 1969 | 8.6[4] | 0.3 | 5.0 | 0 | 3.3[4] | 39.8[4] | 1.5 | 18.9 | 0 | 19.4 |
| 1970 | 9.8[4] | 0.1 | 7.1 | 0 | 2.7[4] | 49.6[4] | 1.6 | 26.0 | 0 | 22.1 |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1967 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1968 | 11 | 8.5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 20.0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1969 | 20.3 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 31.0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 1970 | 24.1 | 9.7 | 14.2 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 40.7 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1967 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| 1968 | 15.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 21.7 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 11.9 |
| 1969 | 27.4 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 49.1 | 6.1 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 24.0 |
| 1970 | 31.8 | 1.0 | 12.1 | 4.2 | 14.5 | 80.9 | 7.1 | 25.5 | 9.8 | 38.5 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | u[5] | u | 0 | 0 | u[5] | u[5] | 11 | 0 | 0 | u[5] |
| 1965 | u[5] | 38 | 0 | 0.8 | 109[5] | u[5] | 49 | 0 | 0.8 | u[5] |
| 1966 | u[5] | 483 | 1.3 | 28.6 | 537[5] | u[5] | 532 | 1.3 | 29.4 | u[5] |
| 1967 | u[5] | 675 | 3.4 | 152.0 | 1,019[5] | u[5] | 1,207 | 4.7 | 181.4 | u[5] |
| 1968 | u[5] | 865 | 0.9 | 415.5 | 1,418[5] | u[5] | 2,071 | 5.6 | 597.0 | u[5] |
| 1969 | u[5] | 737 | 0.0 | 398.3 | 1,334[5] | u[5] | 2,808 | 6 | 995.3 | u[5] |
| 1970 | u[5] | 469.1 | 0 | 194.0 | 1,245[5] | u[5] | 3,277.1 | 6 | 1,189.3 | u[5] |



39

## Table 13. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services Offered in National Programs, by Method and Year of Acceptance, for 25 Countries with National Family Planning Programs and for the International Postpartum Family Planning Program: 1964-1970 (Continued)

| Country and year | Number of acceptors in year specified | | | | | Cumulative number through end of specified year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All program methods | IUDs | Oral contraceptives | Sterilization | Other program methods | All program methods | IUDs | Oral contraceptives | Sterilization | Other program methods |
| **Philippines**[6] | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | u | u | u | u | u | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| 1966 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 10.8 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 5.1 |
| 1967 | 23.5 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 34.3 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 10.5 |
| 1968 | 42.8 | 12.7 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 77.1 | 23.7 | 35.8 | 0.0 | 17.5 |
| 1969 | 85 | 15.2 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 162.3 | 38.9 | 79.2 | 0.0 | 44.0 |
| 1970 | 200[7] | 45[7] | 114[7] | 0.0[7] | 41[7] | 362 | 84 | 193 | 0.0 | 85 |
| **Singapore** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 10 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 5.5 |
| 1966 | 30.9 | 2.8 | 14.0 | 0.5 | 13.6 | 41 | 3.8 | 17.3 | 1.0 | 19.1 |
| 1967 | 31.7 | 0.3 | 18.9 | 0.7 | 11.8 | 73 | 4.1 | 36.2 | 1.7 | 30.9 |
| 1968 | 36.4 | 3.7 | 19.4 | 1.0 | 12.2 | 110 | 7.8 | 55.6 | 2.7 | 43.1 |
| 1969 | 37.1 | 2.4[8] | 26.0 | 1.4 | 7.3[8] | 147 | 10 | 82 | 4 | 51 |
| 1970 | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| **Taiwan** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | 47[9] | 47[10] | 0 | 0 | u | 50[9] | 50[10] | 0 | 0 | u |
| 1965 | 99[9] | 99[10] | 0 | 0 | u | 149[9] | 149[10] | 0 | 0 | u |
| 1966 | 112[9] | 111[10] | 0 | 0.6 | u | 261[9] | 260[10] | 0 | 0.6 | u |
| 1967 | 149[9] | 121[11] | 27.6 | 0.6 | u | 410[9] | 382[11] | 28 | 1.2 | u |
| 1968 | 160[9] | 124[11] | 35.6 | 0 | u | 570[9] | 505[11] | 63 | 1.2 | u |
| 1969 | 162[9] | 130[11] | 32.2 | 0 | u | 732[9] | 636[11] | 95 | 1.2 | u |
| 1970 | 247 | 143.1[11] | 54.9 | 0 | 49.1 | 979[9] | 779[11] | 150 | 1.2 | u |
| **Thailand** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1965 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1966 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51.5 | 51.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1967 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84.5 | 84.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1968 | 57 | 36.8 | 17.9 | 2 | 0 | 142 | 121.3 | 17.9 | 2 | 0 |
| 1969 | 123.0 | 52.5 | 56.8 | 13.7 | 0 | 265 | 173.8 | 74.7 | 15.7 | 0 |
| 1970 | 225.4 | 74.4 | 132.4 | 18.6 | 0 | 489.6 | 248.2 | 207.1 | 34.3 | 0 |
| **Tunisia** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0[12] | 0.3 | 0[12] | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0[12] | 0.3 | 0[12] |
| 1965 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 0.2[12] | 0.4 | 1.1[12] | 16 | 14.4 | 0.2[12] | 0.7 | 1.1[12] |
| 1966 | 17.3 | 14.1 | 0.5[12] | 0.8 | 1.9[12] | 33 | 28.5 | 0.7[12] | 1.5 | 3.0[12] |
| 1967 | 12.8 | 9.6 | 0.7[12] | 0.8 | 1.7[12] | 47 | 38.1 | 1.4[12] | 2.4 | 4.7[12] |
| 1968 | 16.3[12] | 9.3 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 3.6[12] | 63[12] | 47.3 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 8.3[12] |
| 1969 | 20.4[12] | 8.7 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 4.9[12] | 83[12] | 55.9 | 13.9 | 6.5 | 13.2[12] |
| 1970 | 25.2[12] | 10.1 | 10 | 2.5 | 7[12] | 108.2[12] | 66.0 | 23.9 | 9.0 | 20[12] |
| **Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1966 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1967 | 43 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1968 | 68 | 59 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 149 | 140 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 1969 | 69 | 54 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 219 | 194 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 1970 | 63 | 56 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 282 | 250 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| **United Arab Republic** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | u | u | u | u | u | u | 88 | u | u | u |
| 1969 | 148 | 55 | 93 | 0 | 0 | u | 143 | u | u | u |
| 1970 | 206 | 57 | 115 | 0 | 34 | u | 200 | u | u | u |

## Table 13. Number of Acceptors of Family Planning Services Offered in National Programs, by Method and Year of Acceptance, for 25 Countries with National Family Planning Programs and for the International Postpartum Family Planning Program: 1964-1970 (Continued)

| Region and year | Number of acceptors in year specified | | | | | Cumulative number through end of specified year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *All program methods* | *IUDs* | *Oral contraceptives* | *Sterilization* | *Other program methods* | *All program methods* | *IUDs* | *Oral contraceptives* | *Sterilization* | *Other program methods* |
| **International Postpartum Family Planning Program[13]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 72.1 | 39.6 | 17.2 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 72.1 | 39.6 | 17.2 | 7.0 | 8.3 |
| 1967 | 123.1 | 49.9 | 40.0 | 11.3 | 21.8 | 195.2 | 89.5 | 57.2 | 18.3 | 30.1 |
| 1968 | 105.4 | 46.3 | 34.9 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 300.6 | 135.8 | 92.1 | 30.3 | 42.3 |
| 1969 | 132.9 | 67.6 | 45.2 | 12.1 | 8.0 | 433.5 | 203.4 | 137.3 | 42.4 | 50.3 |
| 1970 | 156.5 | 86.9 | 49.3 | 12.6 | 7.7 | 590.0 | 290.3 | 186.6 | 55.0 | 58.0 |
| Geographical region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa[14] | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 1967 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 1968 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 1969 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 20.1 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 1970 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 27.8 | 15.4 | 10.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Northern America[15] | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 13.3 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 13.3 | 4.4 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 1967 | 18.7 | 4.3 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 32.0 | 8.7 | 18.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 1968 | 12.2 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 44.2 | 11.1 | 25.9 | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| 1969 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.5 | 11.2 | 26.1 | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| 1970 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44.5 | 11.2 | 26.1 | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| Latin America | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 13.7 | 10.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 13.7 | 10.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| 1967 | 23.8 | 18.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 37.5 | 29.3 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| 1968 | 25.7 | 18.9 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 63.2 | 48.2 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 0.5 |
| 1969 | 47.1 | 26.7 | 16.3 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 110.3 | 74.9 | 25.0 | 8.4 | 2.0 |
| 1970 | 53.4 | 27.7 | 21.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 163.7 | 102.6 | 46.9 | 9.8 | 4.4 |
| East Asia[16] | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| 1967 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| 1968 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| 1969 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 16.0 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 2.0 |
| 1970 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 29.7 | 3.8 | 14.4 | 7.7 | 3.7 |
| Balance of Asia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 40.9 | 21.6 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 40.9 | 21.6 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 6.8 |
| 1967 | 75.5 | 24.2 | 24.6 | 6.8 | 20.0 | 116.4 | 45.7 | 33.1 | 10.8 | 26.8 |
| 1968 | 57.3 | 22.3 | 16.6 | 7.5 | 11.0 | 173.7 | 68.0 | 49.6 | 18.3 | 37.8 |
| 1969 | 69.1 | 36.7 | 20.2 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 242.8 | 104.7 | 69.8 | 25.3 | 42.9 |
| 1970 | 81.7 | 52.6 | 18.0 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 324.4 | 157.3 | 87.8 | 33.1 | 46.2 |

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

[1] Represents only reporting clinics, which in the month of December comprised 60 per cent of the total. No estimate is available for nonreporting clinics.

[2] Nonsovereign territory.

[3] Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

[4] Includes acceptors of the rhythm method, who constituted 92 per cent of all acceptors in 1964, 53 per cent in 1965, 31 per cent in 1966, and between 18 and 25 per cent of annual acceptors after 1966.

[5] Annual number of acceptors is an estimate based on units of contraceptives supplied, the assumed relationship being one acceptor equals 130 units per year. Because of the arbitrary basis of this estimate, the cumulation of acceptors is not considered warranted.

[6] Acceptors for years prior to 1970, when a population policy was announced, represent clients attending clinics that currently participate in the government program. The slight discrepancies between this table and Tables 10, 11, and 12 in the number of acceptors by method and year of acceptance is accounted for by the pro-rating, in Table 13, of acceptors of unknown method according to the known distribution by method.

[7] Estimate based on first 11 months of 1970.

[8] The breakdown between IUDs and "other program methods" is an estimate.

[9] The omission of acceptors of "other program methods" does not significantly affect the totals shown.

[10] Includes reinsertions estimated at about 10 per cent of figures shown.

[11] Includes reinsertions, which are estimated to have increased annually from about 10 per cent through 1967 to 32 per cent in 1970. An allowance for reinsertions suggests a cumulative total through 1970 of 639 acceptors of IUDs instead of the 779 shown.

[12] The annual number of oral acceptors is an estimate obtained by summing monthly acceptors and dividing by 4. Included in "other program methods" are "social abortions" (performed on request if the woman has five or more children) which numbered 317 in 1965, 1,321 in 1966, 1,245 in 1967, 2,246 in 1968, 2,860 in 1969, and 2,688 in 1970. The totals for 1968 and 1969 are reduced by 15 per cent to allow for estimated overlap among different methods.

[13] This program, sponsored by the Population Council, offers family planning information and contraceptive supplies mainly to urban women of low socioeconomic status through public hospitals and maternal and child health centers. For more information see Gerald I. Zatuchni, "International Postpartum Family Planning Program: Report on the First Year," *Studies in Family Planning*, 22: 1-23, August 1967. For an up-to-date account, see Gerald I. Zatuchni, (ed.), *Postpartum Family Planning: A Report on the International Program*, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., forthcoming).

[14] Mainly United Arab Republic.

[15] All United States.

[16] Mainly Hong Kong.

*Source:* Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.



41

## Table 15. Estimated Current Users of Family Planning Services, by Method and Source of Supplies and Services, for 20 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: January 1971[1]

(Figures for subcategories may not add to totals because of rounding)

| *Country and methods* | *All sources* | | *Program supplies and services* | | | | *Private sector supplies and services* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of users (in thousands)* | *Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years* | *Number of users (in thousands)* | *Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years* | *Users as a per cent of number of acceptors* | *Acceptors as a per cent of married women 15-44 years* | *Number of users (in thousands)* | *Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years* |
| Ceylon[2] | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | u | >8.2 | 110 | 6.9 | 69 | 9.8 | u | u |
| IUDs | u | u | 54 | 3.4 | 79 | 4.2 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | 53 | 3.3 | 32 | 2.0 | 58 | 3.4 | 21 | 1.3 |
| Sterilization | u | u | 16 | 1.0 | 92 | 1.1 | u | u |
| Other methods | u | u | 8 | 0.5 | 42 | 1.2 | u | u |
| Costa Rica[2] | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| IUDs | u | u | 3.1 | 1.4 | 79 | 1.8 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | u | u | 9.0 | 4.1 | 71 | 5.7 | u | u |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | u | u | u | u | u | 6.8 | u | u |
| IUDs | u | u | u | u | u | 2.6 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | u | u | u | u | u | 2.6 | u | u |
| Other methods | u | u | u | u | u | 1.6 | u | u |
| Ghana[2] | 25 | 1–2 | u | u | u | 0.2 | 25 | 1.5 |
| Hong Kong[3] | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | 245 | 51 | 85 | 18 | 41 | 43 | 160 | 34 |
| IUDs | u | u | 16–22 | 5 | 25 | 18 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | u | u | 35–40 | 8 | 59 | 14 | u | u |
| Sterilization | u | u | 5 | 1 | u | 1 | u | u |
| Other methods | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | u | u | 119 | 0.5 | 68 | 0.8 | u | u |
| IUDs | u | u | 65 | 0.3 | 74 | 0.4 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | u | u | 42 | 0.2 | 72 | 0.3 | u | u |
| Other methods | u | u | 12 | 0.0 | 43 | 0.1 | u | u |
| Iran | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | u | u | u | u | u | u | >75[2] | >1.7[2] |
| IUDs | >28 | >0.6 | 28 | 0.6 | 78 | 0.8 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | >375 | >8.7 | 300 | 7 | 50 | 13.7 | 75[2] | 1.7[2] |
| Other methods[4] | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | 45.4 | 2.2 | 45.4 | 2.2 | u | u | u | u |
| IUDs | 31.6 | 1.5 | 31.6 | 1.5 | 64 | 2.3 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | 13.8 | 0.7 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 58 | 1.1 | u | u |
| Other methods | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Korea (South) | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | 1,775 | 42 | 1,524 | 36 | u | u | 251 | 6 |
| IUDs | 820 | 20 | 820 | 20 | 44 | 42 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | 485 | 11 | 300 | 7 | 53 | 13 | 185 | 4 |
| Sterilization | 128 | 3 | 128 | 3 | 85 | 3 | u | u |
| Other methods | 342 | 8 | 276[5] | 6 | u | u | 66[4] | 2[4] |
| Malaysia[6] | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | 117 | 8 | 98 | 6.5 | 45 | 14 | 19[7] | 1.2[7] |
| IUDs | u | u | 1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | 106 | 7 | 88 | 5.9 | 44 | 13 | 18[7] | 1.1[7] |
| Sterilization | 9 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.6 | 97 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other methods | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7[7] | <0.1[7] |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | 27.8 | 25 | 27.8[8] | 25 | 56 | 44 | [9] | [9] |
| IUDs | 1.6 | 2 | 1.6[8] | 2 | 42 | 1 | [9] | [9] |
| Oral contraceptives | 16.1 | 14 | 16.1[8] | 14 | 48 | 23 | [9] | [9] |
| Other methods | 10.2 | 9 | 10.2[8] | 9 | 37 | 20 | [9] | [9] |

## Table 15. Estimated Current Users of Family Planning Services, by Method and Source of Supplies and Services, for 20 Countries with National Family Planning Programs: January 1971[1] (Continued)

| *Country and methods* | *All sources* | | *Program supplies and services* | | | | *Private sector supplies and services* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number of users (in thousands)* | *Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years* | *Number of users (in thousands)* | *Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years* | *Users as a per cent of number of acceptors* | *Acceptors as a per cent of married women 15-44 years* | *Number of users (in thousands)* | *Users as a per cent of married women 15-44 years* |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | 91 | 3 | 37 | 1.2 | 55 | 2.5 | 54 | 2.0 |
| IUDs | 22 | <1 | 22 | 0.7 | 54 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Oral contraceptives | 68 | 2.5 | 15 | 0.5 | 60 | 0.9 | 53 | 2.0 |
| Other methods | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | na | 0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | u | u | 59.9 | 2.5 | 74 | 3.4 | u | u |
| IUDs | u | u | 3.6 | 0.1 | 51 | 0.3 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | u | u | 15.0 | 0.6 | 59 | 1.0 | u | u |
| Sterilization | u | u | 9.3 | 0.4 | 95 | 0.4 | u | u |
| Other methods | u | u | 32 | 1.3 | 83 | 1.6 | u | u |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| IUDs | 1,561 | 7 | 1,561 | 7 | 48 | 15 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | u | u | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | u | u |
| Sterilization | 1,039 | 5 | 1,039 | 5 | 87 | 5 | u | u |
| Other methods | u | u | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Singapore[10] | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | u | u | 69.9 | 25 | 40 | 61.8 | u | u |
| IUDs | u | u | 5.3 | 1.9 | 54 | 3.5 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | u | u | 46.4 | 16.6 | 54 | 30.8 | u | u |
| Sterilization | u | u | 6.2 | 2.2 | 95 | 2.3 | u | u |
| Other methods | u | u | 12 | 4.3 | 17 | 25.1 | u | u |
| Taiwan | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | 800 | 44 | 422 | 24 | 53 | 44 | 360 | 20 |
| IUDs | 350 | 20 | 350 | 19 | 55 | 36 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | 135 | 8 | 71 | 4 | 47 | 8 | 64 | 3.6 |
| Sterilization | 1 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 90 | 0.0 | u | u |
| Other methods | 296 | 16 | u | u | u | u | >296 | 16.4 |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | >434 | >9.6 | 294 | 6.5 | 60 | 11 | >142[2] | >3.3[2] |
| IUDs | 134 | 3.0 | 134 | 3.0 | 54 | 6 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | >269 | >6.0 | 127 | 2.8 | 61 | 5 | 142[2] | 3.3[2] |
| Sterilization | 33 | 0.7 | 33 | 0.7 | 96 | 1 | u | u |
| Other methods | u | u | 0 | 0 | na | 0 | u | u |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | 77 | 12 | 61 | 9 | 53 | 17 | 18 | 2.8 |
| IUDs | 32 | 5 | 32 | 5 | 47 | 10 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | 23 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 63 | 4 | 8[11] | 1.2[11] |
| Sterilization | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 80 | 1 | u | u |
| Other methods | 14 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 8 | 1.2 |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | u | u | 170 | 3 | 59 | 5 | u | u |
| IUDs | 152 | 2.6 | 152 | 2.7 | 59 | 4 | u | u |
| Oral contraceptives | 118 | 1.8 | 18 | 0.3 | 56 | 1 | 100[2] | 1.5[2] |
| Other methods | u | u | 0 | 0 | na | 0 | u | u |
| United Arab Republic | | | | | | | | |
| All methods | >461 | >9 | 291 | 6 | u | u | 170[2] | 4[2] |
| IUDs | 179 | 4 | 129 | 3 | 64 | 4 | 50 | 1 |
| Oral contraceptives | 262 | 6 | 142 | 3 | u | u | 120 | 3 |
| Other methods | u | u | 20 | 0.4 | u | u | u | u |

*Footnotes on page 44.*



43

*Table 15, footnotes*

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

na = not applicable. Used when column head does not apply to particular item.

< = less than figure shown in table.

> = greater than figure shown in table.

[1] Estimates of the number of current users were prepared by the Population Council on the basis of acceptance data presented in Tables 10, 11, and 12, adjusted for discontinuation. For a more complete discussion of the adjustment procedure and its limitations, see text. The number of married women 15-44 years, the base of most of the percentages in this table, is an estimate for 1970. This number is given in Table 4.

[2] Represents estimate as of January 1970.

[3] Nonsovereign territory. Represents estimate as of January 1971.

[4] The method is mainly condoms.

[5] Estimated number in December 1970. The annual average for 1970 is estimated at 170,000.

[6] Excluding Sabah and Sarawak.

[7] Represents estimate as of January 1970. Includes only users who obtained supplies at subsidized prices from the Family Planning Association. An estimated 6 per cent of married women 15-44 years used contraceptive supplies obtained from other private sources, i.e., from private physicians, pharmacies, or from the Family Planning Association at the full, unsubsidized price.

[8] Based on survey of current practice, not on method continuation rates.

[9] The program operates through two private associations; therefore the private sector is presumed to be incorporated into the program.

[10] The distinction between the government program and other sources is not well defined. Late in 1968 the government took over the operation of the private Family Planning Association, and even during the earlier years the Family Planning Association had extensive use of governmental funds and facilities.

[11] Includes use by foreign population.

*Source:* Derived data, based on Tables 4, 10, 11, and 12, and on other sources.

## Table 16. Total and Per Capita Funds for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source of Funds, for 18 Countries with National Family Planning Programs

| *Country and year* | *Exchange rate in U.S. cents* | *Budget status*[1] | *Amount of funds, in thousands of U.S. dollars, by major source* | | | | | *Annual per capita budget, in U.S. cents, by source* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Government* | *International agency* | *Foreign government* | *Private organization* | *All sources* | *Government* | *All sources, including government* |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 1 Fijian | n | 80 | u | u | u | 80 | 17 | 17 |
| 1967 | dollar = | n | 87 | u | u | u | 87 | 18 | 18 |
| 1968 | 114 cents | n | 84 | u | u | u | 84 | 17 | 17 |
| 1969 | | n | 115 | u | u | u | 115 | 23 | 23 |
| 1970 | | n | 118 | u | u | u | 118 | 23 | 23 |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | |
| FY 1970 | 1 New cedi = 98 cents | a | 325 | 130 | 705 | 150 | 1,310 | 4 | 14 |
| India | | | | | | | | | |
| FY1957 | 1 rupee = | e | u | u | u | u | 547 | u | 0.13 |
| FY1958 | 21 cents | e | u | u | u | u | 663 | u | 0.16 |
| FY1959 | | e | u | u | u | u | 1,074 | u | 0.25 |
| FY1960 | | e | u | u | u | u | 2,072 | u | 0.48 |
| FY1961 | | e | u | u | u | u | 2,933 | u | 0.66 |
| FY1962 | | e | u | u | u | u | 5,836 | u | 1.28 |
| FY1963 | | e | u | u | u | u | 4,573 | u | 0.98 |
| FY1964 | | e | u | u | u | u | 13,733 | u | 2.87 |
| FY1965 | 1 rupee = | e | u | u | u | u | 25,263 | u | 5.16 |
| FY1966 | 13 cents | e | u | u | u | u | 17,840 | u | 3.55 |
| FY1967 | | e | u | u | u | u | 34,047 | u | 6.62 |
| FY1968 | | e | u | u | u | u | 40,687 | u | 7.72 |
| FY1969 | | a | 56,000 | u | u | u | u | 10.36 | u |
| 1969–1974 (Fourth Five-Year Plan) | | a | 420,000 | u | u | u | u | 15.00 | u |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | |
| FY1968 | 1 rupiah = | e | 90 | 67[2] | 279[3] | 286[4] | 722 | 0.08 | 0.6 |
| FY1969 | 0.25 cents | e | 250 | 642[5] | 1,569[6] | 686[7] | 3,237 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| FY1970 | | e | 1,250 | 1,705[8] | 1,296[9] | 625[10] | 4,966 | 0.8 | 4.1 |
| FY1971 | | a | 3,750[11] | u | u | u | u | 3.1 | u |
| Iran | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1 rial = | n | 532[12] | u | u | 50[13] | 532 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| 1969 | 1.33 cents | e | 4,500 | u | u | 93[13] | 4,600 | 15 | 17 |
| 1969–1974 (Five-Year Plan) | | a | u | u | u | u | 25,000-30,000 | u | 25 |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | |
| FY1966 | 1 pound = | n | 8.64 | u | u | 39.36[14] | 48.0 | 0.6 | 3.4 |
| FY1967 | 240 cents | n | 168.00 | u | u | 36.72[14] | 204.72 | 11 | 13 |
| FY1968 | | a | 482.40[15] | u | u | 177.12[14] | 659.52 | 27 | 37 |



44

## Table 16. Total and Per Capita Funds for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source of Funds, for 18 Countries with National Family Planning Programs (Continued)

| *Country and year* | *Exchange rate in U.S. cents* | *Budget status*[1] | *Amount of funds, in thousands of U.S. dollars, by major source* | | | | | *Annual per capita budget, in U.S. cents, by source* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Government* | *International agency* | *Foreign government* | *Private organization* | *All sources* | *Government* | *All sources, including government* |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | |
| FY1966–1968 | 1 shilling = | a | 51.8[16] | u | 665[17] | 213[18] | 929.8[19] | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| FY1969–1970 | 14 cents | a | 28 | 368[20] | 447 | 95 | 938 | 0.25 | 8.5 |
| Korea (South) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | 1 won = | e | 328 | u | u | u | u | 1.3 | u |
| 1963 | .77 cents | e | 593 | u | u | u | u | 2.2 | u |
| 1964 | | e | 1,378 | u | u | u | u | 5.0 | u |
| 1965[21] | 1 won = | e | 961[21] | u | u | 277[22] | 1,238[21] | 3.4[21] | 4.4[21] |
| 1966 | .37 cents[21] | e | 2,046 | u | u | 106[22] | 2,152 | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| 1967 | | e | 2,146 | u | u | 253[22] | 2,399 | 7.2 | 8.1 |
| 1968 | | e | 2,140 | u | 350[23] | 433[22] | 2,928 | 7.0 | 9.6 |
| 1969 | | e | 1,950 | u | 1,300[24] | u | 3,250 | 6.2 | 10.4 |
| 1970 | | a | 1,600[25] | u | u | u | u | 5.1[25] | u |
| Malaysia[26] | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 1 Malaysian | n | 83 | u | u | 189 | 272 | 1.0 | 3.3 |
| 1967 | dollar = | n | 306 | u | 200[27] | 293 | 793 | 3.5 | 8.1 |
| 1968 | 33.3 cents | n | 533 | 50[28] | 500[29] | 124 | 1,083 | 6.0 | 12.2 |
| 1969 | | n | 667 | u | u | u | 791 | 7.3 | 8.6 |
| 1970 | | a | 738.7 | 2.7 | 46.1 | 22.8 | 810 | 7.8 | 8.6 |
| 1971 | | a | 771 | u | u | u | u | 8.0 | u |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 1 rupee = | e | 18 | 26 | [30] | 0 | 44 | 2.42 | 5.90 |
| 1966 | 18 cents | e | 36 | 35 | [30] | 0 | 71 | 4.72 | 9.30 |
| 1967 | | e | 90 | 87 | [30] | 0 | 167 | 11.57 | 21.48 |
| 1968 | | e | 90 | 111 | [30] | 0 | 201 | 11.37 | 25.39 |
| 1969 | | e | 90 | 86 | [30] | 0 | 176 | 11.21 | 21.92 |
| 1970 | | a | 90 | 104 | [30] | 0 | 194 | 11.04 | 23.79 |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1 dirham = | a | u | u | u | u | 155[31] | u | 1.1 |
| 1969 | 20 cents | a | u | u | u | u | 242[31] | u | 1.6 |
| 1970 | | a | u | u | u | u | 261[31] | u | 1.7 |
| 1968–1972 (five years) | | a | u | u | u | u | 1,220[32] | u | 1.6 |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1 rupee = | n | 9.8 | u | 39[33] | u | 48.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 1969 | 9.92 cents | n | 47 | u | 150[33] | u | 197 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| 1970 | | n | 85 | u | 305[33] | u | 390 | 0.8 | 3.5 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | |
| FY1965 | 1 rupee = | e | u | u | u | 571[34] | 5,860 | u | 5.0 |
| FY1966 | 21 cents | e | u | u | u | 343[34] | 10,650 | u | 8.8 |
| FY1967 | | a | u | 378[35] | 5,875[36] | 26[34] | u | u | u |
| FY1967 | | e | u | u | u | u | 15,485 | u | 12.5 |
| FY1968 | | e | u | u | u | u | 20,300 | u | 16.0 |
| FY1969 | | e | u | u | u | u | 22,405[37] | u | 17.2 |
| Five-Year Plan | | | | | | | | | |
| Second: 1960–1965 | | e | u | u | u | u | 2,085 | u | 0.4 |
| Second: 1960–1965 | | a | u | u | u | u | 6,400 | u | 1.1 |
| Third: 1965–1970 | | e | u | u | u | u | 74,700[37] | u | 11.8 |
| Third: 1965–1970 | | a | u | u | u | u | 59,700 | u | 9.4 |
| Fourth: 1970–1975 | | a | u | u | u | u | 130,200 | u | 17.8 |
| Philippines | 1 peso = | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 16 cents | e | u | u | >1,000 | u | >1,000 | u | 2.7 |



45

## Table 16. Total and Per Capita Funds for Family Planning Programs, by Major Source of Funds, for 18 Countries with National Family Planning Programs (Continued)

| Country and year | Exchange rate in U.S. cents | Budget status[1] | Amount of funds, in thousands of U.S. dollars, by major source | | | | | Annual per capita budget in U.S. cents, by source | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Government | International agency | Foreign government | Private organization | All sources | Government | All sources, including government |
| Taiwan | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | 1 New | e | u | u | u | 120[38] | 120 | u | 1.0 |
| 1965 | Taiwan | e | 167[39] | u | u | 136[38] | 303 | 1.3[39] | 2.4 |
| 1966 | dollar = | e | 344[39] | u | u | 111[38] | 454 | 2.73[39] | 3.5 |
| 1967 | 2.5 cents | e | 437[39] | u | u | 123[38] | 561 | 3.34[39] | 4.3 |
| 1968 | | e | 497[39] | u | u | 151[38] | 649 | 3.74[39] | 4.8 |
| 1969 | | e | 570[39] | u | u | 119[38] | 688 | 4.1[39] | 5.0 |
| 1970 | | a | 650[39] | u | u | 358[40] | 1,008 | 4.6[39] | 6.8 |
| 1971 | | a | 642[39] | u | u | 247.5[40] | 889.5 | 4.4[39] | 6.0 |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1 baht = | a[41] | 14[42] | | 649[33] | 132[43] | 795 | 0.04[42] | 2.3 |
| 1969 | 5 cents | a[41] | 43[42] | 17[35] | 775[33] | 225[41] | 1,060 | 0.12[42] | 3.0 |
| 1970 | | a[41] | 96[42] | u | u | u | u | 0.26[42] | u |
| Tunisia | 1 dinar = | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1.92 cents | e | 270[45] | u | 427[46] | 185[34] | 882 | 5.8 | 18.9 |
| 1969 | | | 280 | u | 460.5[47] | 42 | 782.5 | 6.0 | 16.8 |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 1 lira = | n | 562 | u | u | u | u | 1.8 | u |
| 1966 | 11 cents | n | 738 | u | 100[18] | 264[19] | 1,102 | 2.2 | 3.3 |
| 1967 | | n | 835 | u | 571[33] | 256[19] | 1,662 | 2.5 | 4.9 |
| 1968 | | n | 1,925 | u | 330[33] | 135[19] | 2,390 | 5.7 | 7.1 |
| 1969 | | n | 1,375 | u | 100[50] | 90[19] | 1,565 | 4.0 | 4.6 |

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

a = allocated.

e = expended.

n = not specified whether allocated or expended.

FY = fiscal year. The first year of the one-year time period is specified.

< = less than figure shown in table.

> = greater than figure shown in table.

[1] Where it can be specified whether the funds have been expended ("e") or allocated ("a"), this has been done. Otherwise it is not specified ("n").

[2] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

[3] Mainly United States Agency for International Development (AID).

[4] Mainly the Ford Foundation and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). [5] Mainly UNICEF.

[6] Mainly AID. Includes some funds from Japan and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

[7] Mainly Ford Foundation and IPPF. Other contributors are the Church World Service, the Pathfinder Fund, the Population Council, and the World Health Assembly.

[8] Mainly UNICEF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

[9] Mainly AID and Japan. Includes some funds from SIDA and the Netherlands.

[10] Incomplete. Not all organizations are as yet committed.

[11] Requested allocation.

[12] Excluding funds for services of government corps, which, plus contributions from private agencies in Iran, would probably add an amount equal to about seven times the government figure shown.

[13] Population Council. Excludes funds to support a Population Council advisor in the country. [14] Jamaica Family Planning Association.

[15] Expenditures are expected to be less than $360,000.

[16] Direct monetary appropriation (made in FY1967). Excludes personnel, facilities, and other contributions from the health network.

[17] Grants from foreign governments were broken down as follows: Netherlands, two-year grant totaling $280,000; Norway, $14,000 (made in FY1967); United Kingdom, $21,000 (made in FY1967); and AID, three-year grant totaling $350,000, channeled through IPPF to the Kenyan Family Planning Association.

[18] Ford Foundation, $48,000, for training (made in FY1967); and Population Council, three-year grant totaling $165,000, for resident advisor, nurse-educator, and supplies. Excludes Population Council grants for demographic research and training (about $90,000).

[19] Small amounts from other contributors may increase this total to about $1,000,000 for the three-year period. [20] IPPF.

[21] The new exchange rate became effective in May 1965. The apparent decline in funds compared with 1964 stems from the currency devaluation. In local currency, government per capita expenditure in 1965 exceeded that of 1964 by 17 per cent.

[22] Population Council. At the request of the Korean government, these funds were channeled through the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea to permit greater flexibility in their use. [23] SIDA.

[24] AID. This grant was made in 1968 and expended in 1969 and 1970. It is recorded here as if the entire grant were expended in 1969.

[25] Excludes supplementary budget.

[26] Excludes Sabah and Sarawak. [27] From SIDA for vehicles and contraceptives.

[28] From UNICEF for midwife training. [29] Estimated value. From SIDA.

[30] Included under international agencies.

[31] Mostly from AID. Very little actually spent to date.

[32] Relates to new input only. Excludes operations in progress. [33] AID.

[34] Ford Foundation, administered by Population Council. [35] UNICEF.

[36] This breaks down as follows: SIDA, $832,000; U.K. technical assistance, $60,000; AID, $4,983,000, of which $4,200,000 was in rupees and the balance of $783,000 was in dollars.

[37] Preliminary estimate. [38] Population Council.

[39] In Taiwan, government sources have been both provincial and local. The government totals break down as follows:

| Year | Amount of funds in thousands of U.S. dollars | | Per capita budget, in in U.S. cents | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Provincial | Local | Provincial | Local |
| 1965 | | 167 | | 1.3 |
| 1966 | 30 | 314 | 0.23 | 2.5 |
| 1967 | 19 | 418 | 0.14 | 3.2 |
| 1968 | 86 | 411 | 0.64 | 3.1 |
| 1969 | 153 | 417 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| 1970 | 350 | 300 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| 1971 | 275 | 367 | 1.9 | 2.5 |

[40] The breakdown is as follows:

| Organization | U.S. dollars (in thousands) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1970 | 1971 |
| Population Council | 198 | 120 |
| Japanese Foundation for Cooperation in Family Planning | 75 | 42.5 |
| Pathfinder Foundation | 85 | 85 |
| Total | 358 | 247.5 |

[41] Listed items are allocations. Expenditures are estimated to approximate them.

[42] Excludes contributions from health network.

[43] This breaks down as follows: IPPF, $36,000; Population Council, $96,000, excluding $146,000 for support of the Population Council office and advisors.

[44] This breaks down as follows: IPPF, $71,000; Population Council, $154,000, excluding $124,000 for support of the Population Council office and advisors.

[45] Excludes cost of tubal ligation and abortions.

[46] This breaks down as follows: SIDA, $100,000; AID, $264,000; Peace Corps, $63,000.

[47] This breaks down as follows: SIDA, $100,000; AID, $279,000; Peace Corps, $81,500.

[48] From SIDA for 500,000 cycles of oral contraceptives.

[49] Population Council. [50] From SIDA for vehicles and equipment.

*Source:* Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.

## Table 17. Total Funds Allocated to the International Postpartum Family Planning Program,[1] by Geographical Region, 1966-1970

(Numbers are in thousands of U.S. dollars)

| *Year* | *Geographical regions* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *All regions* | *Africa* | *Northern America* | *Latin America* | *East Asia* | *Balance of Asia* |
| 1966 | 390 | 13[2] | 164[3] | 85[4] | 16[5] | 112[6] |
| 1967 | 400[7] | 13[2] | 164[3] | 85[4] | 16[5] | 122[6] |
| 1968 | 632[8] | 39[9] | 0 | 436[10] | 0 | 157[11] |
| 1969 | 1,016[12] | 0 | 0 | 618[13] | 62[14] | 336[15] |
| 1970 | 1,269[16] | 128[9] | 0 | 840[17] | 1[14] | 300[18] |
| 1966–1970 | 3,707[19] | 193 | 328 | 2,064 | 95 | 1,027 |

[1] The International Postpartum Family Planning Program, sponsored by the Population Council, is an international effort to provide family planning information and services primarily to recently delivered women in maternity hospitals throughout the world. For specific countries in the program, see footnotes below.

[2] Funds provided to hospitals in the United Arab Republic.

[3] Funds provided to hospitals in the United States.

[4] Funds provided to hospitals in Chile, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

[5] Funds provided to hospitals in Hong Kong and Japan.

[6] Funds provided to hospitals in India, Iran, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Turkey.

[7] The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) provided $10,400 of the total of $400,000.

[8] AID provided $631,773 of the total of $632,000.

[9] Funds provided to hospitals in Ghana and Nigeria.

[10] Funds provided to hospitals in Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

[11] Funds provided to hospitals in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey.

[12] AID provided $926,707 of the total of $1,016,000.

[13] Funds provided to hospitals in Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Venezuela.

[14] Funds provided to hospitals in Hong Kong.

[15] Funds provided to hospitals in India, Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, and Thailand.

[16] AID provided $1,198,307 of the total of $1,269,000.

[17] Funds provided to hospitals in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, and Venezuela.

[18] Funds provided to hospitals in Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, and Thailand

[19] AID provided $2,767,187 of the total $3,707,000.

*Source:* Official records of the International Postpartum Family Planning Program, the Population Council.

## Table 18. Family Planning, Health, and Total Governmental Budgets, by Year, for 14 Countries with National Family Planning Programs

| *Country and year* | *Exchange rate in U.S. cents* | *Budget status*[1] | *Budget in local currency (in millions)* | | | *Family planning as percent of total*[2] | *Family planning as percent of health*[3] | *Health as per cent of total*[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Family planning program* | *Health ministry* | *Total national budget* | | | |
| Ceylon | | | | | | | | |
| FY 1968 | 1 rupee = | e | 87 | 215.5 | u | 0.0 | 0.04 | u |
| FY 1968 | 16.9 cents | a | 0 | 221.3 | 3,391 | 0 | 0 | 6.5 |
| FY 1969 | | a | 242 | 230.4 | 3,999 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 5.8 |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | 1 Fijian | n | .066 | 2.4 | 21.5 | 0.31 | 2.78 | 11.05 |
| 1965 | dollar = | n | .074 | 2.9 | 25.4 | 0.29 | 2.51 | 11.59 |
| 1966 | 114 cents | n | .081 | 3.1 | 28.8 | 0.29 | 2.63 | 11.03 |
| 1967 | | n | .087 | 3.2 | 32.2 | 0.27 | 2.70 | 9.98 |
| 1968 | | n | .085 | 3.4 | 33.7 | 0.25 | 2.50 | 10.01 |
| 1969 | | n | .116 | 3.6 | 36.6 | 0.32 | 3.23 | 9.79 |
| 1970 | | n | .118 | 3.8 | 40.6 | 0.29 | 3.12 | 9.35 |
| India | 1 rupee = | | | | | | | |
| Five-Year Plan | 13 cents[5] | | | | | | | |
| First: 1951–1956 | | e | 1 | 979 | 19,600 | 0.005 | 0.1 | 5.0 |
| Second: 1956–1961 | | e | 22 | 2,163 | 46,000 | 0.05 | 1.0 | 4.7 |
| Third: 1961–1966 | | e | 249 | 2,259 | 85,772 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 2.6 |
| Fourth: 1966–1971 | | a | 3,150 | 7,515 | 159,023 | 2.0 | 41.9 | 4.7 |
| 1966–1969 (three years) | | e | 694 | 1,401 | 67,565 | 1.0 | 49.5 | 2.1 |
| Iran | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1 rial = | n | 40[6] | 10,400 | 247,600 | 0.02 | 0.38 | 3.8 |
| 1969 | 1.33 cents | n | 70[6] | 11,000 | 330,400 | 0.02 | 0.58 | 3.3 |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | |
| FY 1968 | 1 pound = | n | 0.015 | 3.84 | 61.3 | 0.02 | 0.4 | 6.3 |
| FY 1969 | 280 cents | n | 0.010 | 4.25 | 67.0 | 0.01 | 0.2 | 6.3 |
| FY 1970 | | n | 0.015 | 6.07 | 87.15 | 0.01 | 0.25 | 6.9 |

## Table 18. Family Planning, Health, and Total Governmental Budgets, by Year, for 14 Countries with National Family Planning Programs (Continued)

| Country and year | Exchange rate in U.S. cents | Budget status[1] | Budget in local currency (in millions) | | | Family planning as percent of total[2] | Family planning as percent of health[3] | Health as per cent of total[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Family planning program | Health ministry | Total national budget | | | |
| Korea (South) | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 1 won = | n | 527 | 3,157 | 327,000 | 0.16 | 17 | 1.0 |
| 1970 | .37 cents | n | 561 | 4,379 | 467,000 | 0.12 | 13 | 0.9 |
| Malaysia[7] | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 1 Malaysian | a | .2493 | 119.1 | 1,644 | 0.015 | 0.2 | 7.3 |
| 1967 | dollar = | a | .9000 | 139.8 | 1,830 | 0.05 | 0.6 | 7.6 |
| 1968 | 33.3 cents | a | 1.5990 | 146.4 | 1,932 | 0.08 | 1.1 | 7.6 |
| 1969 | | a | 2.0000 | 149.7 | 2,061 | 0.10 | 1.3 | 7.3 |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 1 rupee = | e | 0.1 | 21 | 262 | 0.04 | 0.48 | 8.0 |
| 1966 | 18 cents | e | 0.2 | 22 | 266 | 0.08 | 0.91 | 8.3 |
| 1967 | | e | 0.5 | 31 | 275 | 0.18 | 1.61 | 11.3 |
| 1968 | | e | 0.5 | 36 | 295 | 0.17 | 1.39 | 12.2 |
| 1969 | | e | 0.5 | 26 | 285 | 0.17 | 1.92 | 9.1 |
| 1970 | | a | 0.5 | 27 | 322 | 0.16 | 1.85 | 8.4 |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1 dirham = | n | u | u | u | 0.07 | 5.9 | 1.2 |
| 1968–1972 Plan (public sector) | 20 cents | n | u | u | u | 0.12 | 6.1 | 2.0 |
| 1968–1972 Plan (public and private sectors) | | n | u | u | u | 0.05 | 6.1 | 0.9 |
| 1969 | | n | u | u | u | 0.11 | 6.9 | 1.6 |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | |
| 1969[8] | 1 rupee = | n | .481 | 20.9 | 392 | 0.12 | 2.3 | 5.3 |
| 1970[8] | 9.92 cents | n | .875 | 26.8 | 608 | 0.14 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | |
| Five-Year Plan (Public sector) | 1 rupee = 21 cents | | | | | | | |
| Third: 1965–1970 | | a | 284 | 1,175 | 31,000 | 0.9 | 24 | 3.8 |
| Fourth: 1970–1975 | | a | 620 | 2,300 | 45,000 | 1.4 | 27 | 5.1 |
| (Public and private sectors) | | | | | | | | |
| Third | | a | 284 | 1,175 | 52,000 | 0.5 | 24 | 2.3 |
| Fourth | | a | 620 | 2,300 | 74,000 | 0.8 | 27 | 3.1 |
| Taiwan | | | | | | | | |
| FY 1965 | 1 New | e | 0[10] | 120.6 | 2,653 | 0 | 0 | 4.5 |
| FY 1966 | Taiwan | e | 1.182[10] | 111.5 | 2,929 | 0.04 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| FY 1967 | dollar = | e | .773[10] | 125.4 | 3,459 | 0.02 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| FY 1968 | 2.5 cents | e | 3.448[10] | 147.4 | 3,784 | 0.09 | 2.3 | 3.9 |
| FY 1969 | | e | 6.105[10] | 155.2 | 4,355 | 0.14 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| FY 1970 | | e | 14.0[10] | 192.3 | 5,402 | 0.25 | 7.3 | 3.6 |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 1 baht = | e | 0.3 | 587.9 | 21,262 | 0.0 | 0.05 | 2.8 |
| 1969 | 5 cents | e | 0.9 | 643.6 | 23,960 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.7 |
| 1970 | | e | 2.0 | 800.4 | 27,300 | 0.01 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 1 lira = | n | 5.1 | 591 | 14,421 | 0.03 | 0.9 | 4.1 |
| 1966 | 11 cents | n | 6.7 | 662 | 16,775 | 0.04 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| 1967 | | n | 7.6 | 772 | 18,813 | 0.04 | 1.0 | 4.1 |
| 1968 | | n | 17.5 | 856 | 21,612 | 0.08 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| 1969 | | n | 12.5 | 912 | 25,697 | 0.05 | 1.4 | 3.5 |

u = unavailable. Used either when no data were available or when the data available were considered particularly deficient.

e = expended. a = allocated.

n = not specified whether expended or allocated.

FY = fiscal year. The first year of the one-year time period is specified.

[1] Where it can be specified whether the funds have been expended ("e") or allocated ("a"), this has been done. Otherwise it is not specified ("n").

[2] Family planning program budget as per cent of total national budget.

[3] Family planning program budget as per cent of health ministry budget.

[4] Health ministry budget as per cent of total national budget.

[5] Prior to 1965 the exchange rate in India was 1 rupee = 21 cents.

[6] The budget excludes contributions of such government corps as the army.

[7] Excludes Sabah and Sarawak.

[8] Data relate to development budget. [9] Revised.

[10] The family planning budget relates to funds from the provincial government and excludes local government funds.

*Source:* Published reports of the family planning administration of the individual countries, supplemented by reports from Population Council field staff and others.